PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,623—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with,	Tons
28th Oct.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6325
11th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	.....
18th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	10000
25th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
9th "	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	.....
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
30th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
1906				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
17th "	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6325
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	10000
31st "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10576
28th "	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
12th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th October, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,655	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,620	Etienne	30th Nov. "
YARRA	4,948	Sellier	28th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th Nov. 1905,
DUMBEA	5,916	Noyer	9th Dec. 1905.

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
97, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MAY 1st 1905.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES
OF STEAMERS,
From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO
LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA);
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
A	City of Vienna	4672	Morrison	9th Sep	12th Oct.	25th Oct	30th Oct
A	Aston Hall	3627	M'Fee	10th Oct.	23rd "	6th Nov	13th Nov
B	City of Bombay	4548	Snow	19th "	31st "	13th "	18th "
B	Promo	3689	M'Kay	2nd Nov	14th Nov	28th "	3rd Dec

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date Time. Route.—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	30 Oct. 9 a.m. P'Bunder & Cutch.
LAMA	2170	Tues.	24 Oct. 5 p.m. Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thurs.	26 Oct. 9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Fri.	27 Oct. 8 a.m. (direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,860 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.
S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 8th Nov. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,
S. S. "NEVASA," 2,993 tons, on or about 23rd October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to :—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,—Bombay.
21st October, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. "
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,393	27th Oct. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	4,893	6th Nov. "
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	9th Dec. "
* TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	25th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi, † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 800, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 300

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	L. Solch	6,316	28th Oct.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 34, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATINO UNITED COMPANIES,

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Nov. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BERTH.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 625. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
F. CROCCO, Agent,
Hornby Road, No. 59.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN PLATEN TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London), fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMPLETE NEW STOCK

IN ALL

DEPARTMENTS.

SUITINGS; SHIRTINGS, HATS, HELMETS, WALKING STICKS, HOSIERY, SCARVES, COLLARS, TRUNKS, BAGS,

THE LATEST WEST END MODELS.

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for GENT'S GOODS,} BOMBAY.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY

"KEY" MARK **PILSENER BEER.**

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS :

H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

AS APPLICATIONS

FOR THE ENGAGEMENT OF

SUITES OF ROOMS

AND

SINGLE BED-ROOMS

DURING THE FORTHCOMING

ROYAL VISIT

ARE NOW BEING REGISTERED,

RAJAS

AND THE

INDIAN NOBILITY

AND

GENTRY

ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE TIMELY INTIMATION TO

THE MANAGER

IF THEY DESIRE

ROOMS TO BE RESERVED FOR THEM.

STATING THE ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED

AND

DATE OF ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE.

MOTOR CAR WATCHES

SOUND, Keyless Lever movement guaranteed to withstand the rough wear which, a watch fitted to a Motor Car must necessarily receive. Fitted with atmospheric compensation balance and brequet hairspring. The latter prevents displacement of Hairspring in the event of severe blow or fall. 2½ inch dial. Nickel case.

The Watch is supplied with perfect fitting Nickel Case with Screw Holes for attaching to Car, the angle at which back is cut brings dial of Watch prominently before Car occupants

8—DAY. RS. 45
30—HOUR. RS. 35.

WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS.

CAREFULLY ADJUSTED AND REGULATED.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.

Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.

Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

CALCUTTA.

TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.

RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.

SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,

REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
CREME DIVINE in Tins. It is a delicious CUSTARD ready for the Table.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES Assorted. Prices reduced for the Season only from the 15th of October to 31st of December, 1905, a Box of 10lbs. MACCARONI VERMICELLI or PASTES at Rs. 2-8 and loose by the pound at 5 annas.
UNICUM (The Great stomach strengthening Agent.
ELISIR CHINA (Calissia Liqueur) A Tonic restorative for general debility.
VERMOUTH (French and Italian). CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTE, and MARSALA (Wines). CHERRY, and B.B. BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE, LENTILLES, DRY PEAS, WHITE and RED BEANS and fresh ITALIAN LEMONS.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Bottles.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)	1 12 per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12 "
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc.	1 12 "

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 27th and 28th instant, being PUBLIC HOLIDAYS under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 27th and 28th instant, those days being Public Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 20th October, 1905.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. COY. BOMBAY AGENCY.

THE Undersigned having RETURNED from this temporary leave, has RESUMED CHARGE of this Office from the 21st Instant.

E. SCARPA.
Agent General.

Bombay the 21st October, 1905.

LOST

SCRIP FOR SHARE No. 216 in Kohinoor Mills, Co., in name of SHIRINBAI N. BUNSHAW, with 2 Dividend Warrants for Rs. 30 and Rs 25 between Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row and Bank of Bombay. Finder bringing same to HORMASJI P. DUBASH, care of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co. will be REWARDED.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 803 of 1904.

VALIVAHU, widow of VALLABHDAS VISRAM .....Plaintiff.

vs.

MANECKVAHU widow heir and legal representative of NARANDAS CANJI .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of June, 1905, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of November, 1905, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the plaintiff and defendant abovenamed in all that pieces or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house thereon erected, situate, lying and being in Vithalwadi Street in the lane of Vithoba's Temple, on the West side thereof without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred square yards or thereabouts, Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Survey No. 196, New Survey No. 1472, Collector's Old No. 273, Collector's New No. , and by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Old No. 111 but now under C ward No. 1743, Street No. 2125, Vithalwadi Street, and bounded on or towards the East by the said lane of Vithoba's Temple, on or towards the West by the property of Premji Mulji and Thackar Purshotam Visram on or towards the North by the said lane and partly by the house of Kandas Narandas and or on towards the South by the house of Thackar Dama Khetsey.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs MANSUKHLAL JAMSETJI and HIRALAL, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 91 Medows Street Fort, Bombay. Dated this 3rd day of October, 1905.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the Rate of Rupees 10 per Share, free of Income-Tax, for the year ending 30th June, 1905, will be paid at the Company's Registered Office in Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 23rd October, 1905, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 1 P.M., on SATURDAYS, and 11 A.M. and 3 P.M." on other week days to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 25th September, 1905, on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts will obtain their Dividend Warrants at Hubli, on and after MONDAY, the 6th November, 1905, on production of Share Certificates to the Company's Secretary, at Hubli.

By Order of the Directors,

FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & Co., Ll.
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 4th October, 1905.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY,

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION.)

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES, &c.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th October, 1905, for the SUPPLY of the ARTICLES noted below during the 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1906 :—

B. MISCELLANEOUS COUNTRY STORES.
C. MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH STORES.
D. STATIONERY.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Stores and Stationery required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form, or Rs. 6, for the set of three.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (B, C, and D) and a Deposit of Rupees One Thousand should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or Order."

5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 27th September, 1905.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 13th November, 1905, for the SUPPLY of the following Stores required for 12 months, commencing from 1st January, 1906 :—

I. Miscellaneous Stores, mostly of country produce and manufacture.
II. Oils, Wastes and Tallow.
III. Stationery.
IV. Uniform Clothing.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tender-er's Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for Items I and II; from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Item III; and from the Traffic Manager, Dharwar, for Item IV, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tender-er's Schedule.

4. In the case of Items I and II, passes over S. M. Railway will be granted by the Storekeeper, S. M. Railway, Hubli, for inspection of samples, some of which have been changed and some new ones have been adopted. Any further information required can be obtained from the officers concerned.

5. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed.

"Tender for Miscellaneous Stores,"
"Tender for Oils, etc."
"Tender for Stationery,"
"Tender for Clothing,"

as the case may be.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

7. The Tenders will be opened in the Office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company, on TUESDAY, the 14th November, 1905, at noon.

Agent's Office Dharwar, 12th October, 1905.

ROYAL VISIT ILLUMINATION.

MORE than 50,000 Ratnagar Patent Globe Glasses of Various Colours to sell or let or hire in Stock for the occasion at moderate charges.

HAJI YUSUF GLASSWALA & SONS,
283, Bhaji Pala Lane,
Abdul Rahman Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCUS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS :—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESSLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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NO. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF ONE CASE STEEL SPRINGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant at 3 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. D.W. Houghton.

Ex. S. S. "Arabia."

4073 S. K. R. C. 1—1 case 507 gross steel springs.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, cup-board, almyrah, chest of drawers, sofas, easy chairs, blackwood large size book shelves, piano player with 20 rolls of music.

1 cottage piano by S Rose & Co.
1 Large size jail made Indian carpet, made to order, 23 × 10 3-4 feet.
1 Milner's safe 28 by 22 by 12 inches, on stand.
1 double door large and 1 single door iron safes on stands.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber-tyred vis-a vis.
1 light dog cart.
1 glass fronted double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst. at 2 p. m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Towers," Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining-room drawing-room, bed-room and office room furniture of the latest design, also few pieces by Winridge and Deyjee Canjee, such as sliding dining table, mirrored side board, dumbwaiter, Chesterfield sofas, mirrored cabinets, bedsteads single and double almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes press, sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose and Co., rich crockery and glassware, best plated ware, incandescent hanging lamps, Hink's table lamps, pictures, large Persian and Indian carpets, drawing-room, suit of sofas and chairs lined plush, glass door book cases, revolving top office table, English made iron safe by Chubb & Sons 28 by 22 by 21 inches on stand, copying press, girnick shaw, Persian cat, stamp book, enlarging camera with dark room, lady's and gent's bicycles, rich Japanese screen, wearing apparel, table linen, Bohemian glass sliding floor lamp, &c. The property of Captain T. Duff Blair proceeding on leave.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1905.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Memanwada Street or Nagdevi Cross Lane.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 24th instant at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNET & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order and instruction of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Haji Ahmed Haji Jan Mahomed, deceased, and his legal representatives, his brother Haji Seedick Haji Jan Mahomed, deceased and his mother Rastbibi, widow of Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Ahmed and Mahomed Hassum Haji Seedick, the son of the brother of the said Haji Ahmed Haji Jan Mahomed deceased, and by a virtue of the power of sale vested in the mortgagee under indenture of mortgage of the 9th day of November, 1898, and made between the said Haji Ahamed Haji Jan Mahomed since deceased of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house erected and standing thereon, situ tadying and being on the south side of Memonwada Street, Nagdevi Cross Lane outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-two square yards be the same little more or less and which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. and which said messuage and premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment, formerly under No. 53 and under Ward No. 931 and Street No. 13 to 17 and which said land premises are bounded on the east by the house of Mahomed Cassum Haji Abdool Sitar, on or towards the west by the property of Fatmabhi, daughter of Nakoda Amsen Bagay, on the north by Nagdevi Cross Lane or Memonwada Street and on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Underigned.

On MONDAY, the 30th inst. at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction at No. 3 Grant Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood furniture such as dinning table, sirmohairs, large mirror sideboards dinner major meatsafe marble top tables and teapoys, Cashmere and chiffoniers, glass door, book cases, teapoys, easy chairs, one rich French flowered plush lined drawing room suits, double and single bedsteads, Mirror door, almirahs, dressing and washand tables, Singer's hand sewing machine, rich glass and crockery ware Best plated ware, Binds table and hanging Lamps, Brussel carpets, pictures, curtains, table ornaments, clock, one cabinet grand upright octagonal new piano by Schied meyer, one English gun hammer fifteen days clock strikes hour and half hour with glass door etc. etc. the property of C. Bansect Esq.

Catalogue will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTIONS SALE OF SUGAR SWEEPINGS.

Under instructions from the B. I. S. N. Coy, MESSRS. MENESSE & CO will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th Inst., at 3 p. m. in Victoria Dock Shed No. 4—

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Tamil-English Dictionary by G. U. Pope ...	2	0
Edward Carpenter, by Ernest Crosby ...	0	4
Folk-Lore of the Telugus by G. R. Subramiah Pantulu	0	4
The Buddhist Catechism

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS
ARE RADICALLY CURED BY
ACORIDINE.
THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

An excellent preparation for all stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.
It affords immediate relief in cases of DYSPEPSIA, and its effects in Torpid Liver and Constipation are marvellously beneficial.
Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCT. 20.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... 88 3-4 = + 1-16
3 do. Rentes ..... 99 1-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £104 = do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 65 7-8 = + 1-8
SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 28 3-4 = unchanged
2 months hence ..... 28 1-4 = do
Spot in New York ..... 62 3-8 = + 1-8
EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25·16 1-2 = — 1-2
Berlin " ..... 20·45 1-2 = unchanged
New York Demand ..... 4·86 5-8 = + 1-4
DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank bills ... 4 per cent = do
6 " " ... 3 7-8 per cent = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 3-8 per cent = do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 3-8 per cent = do
INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 3 1-4 per cent = do
7 day market loans ..... 3 5-8 per cent = do
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £75,000

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	90,000
Gold to Bombay	50,000
Silver to Calcutta	30,000
Gold to Calcutta	10,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 3 Oct. done quiet but steady.
METALS—
Copper Brazlers £80
Yellow metal 67-8
Bar Iron Belgian £5 6 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets £12-15-0
Basic Steel Bars £5-7-6
RAPESEED—
Brown 37 1-8 = + 1-8 O-N done firm
LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 38 1-8 = + 5-8 O-N buyers firmer
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 9-16

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sales closed to-day very strong. Madras, 1 1-2d. higher Bombay 2d. higher. Total goat skins sold 1,142,000.
Sheep skin sale opened to-day. Good demand at advanced prices. There was a good demand for Madras at 2d. higher.
In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed excited. East Indian dull, Manchester steady. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 5·42 plus 2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 13-16. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports 4,000. Futures closed excited.

Oct-Nov.	Nov-Dec	Dec.-Jan.
5·44 +10	5·45 +10	5·49 +10
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**
5·52 +10	5·54 +10	5·57 +11
Apl.-May	**May-June**	**June-July**
5·59 +11	5·60 +10	5·61 +10

Receipts at U S Ports 30,000
Do last year 60,000
Exports to Great Britain 32,000
Do. do Continent 20,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 10·40 +15
Futures, month of Dec ..... 10·17 +21
Do do. March ..... 10·42 +21 } a
a Advanced owing to bull support and short covering and to continued reports of crop damage.
IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 10 1-8 +1-4
Futures, month of Jan ..... 10·31 +28
Do. do. April ..... 10·55 +29
Tone at close ..... firm
Week's receipts of cotton at U. S. ports 331,000 bales
" exports to Great Britain ..... 100,000 "
" " Continent ..... 104,000 "
Stock of cotton at U S. ports ..... 914,000 "
" interior ports ..... 330,000 "

Quotations for Broach cotton in Liverpool have advanced 1-16d. and for Bengals partially 1-32d.
Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Friday, 20th Oct. 1905 :—

Cotton	2,037 bales.
Wheat	13,160 cwts.
Linseed	1,553 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,315 do
Gingellyseed	1,703 do
Poppyseed	1 do
Groundnuts	204 do
Castorseed	2 902 do
Rice	1,944 do
Myrabollams	168 do
Cottonseed	6,270 do
Mowrasee	757 do
Gram	2,077 do
Joowar	1,112 do
Maize	116 do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold Bullion, Rs. 6,22,080
Silver Bullion, Rs. 14,43,205
136 Poxes of dollars
264 Bars of silver
Per s s Peninsular from London

BOMBAY, OCT. 21.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.
Bank T. T. ... ... 1s. 4 1-16d to 1-32.
Banic Demand ... ... 1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. 1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. 6 do. do. ... 1s. 4 15-32d.
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 170 3-4 to 171
Marcks 3 do. do. ... 139
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 143
Shanghai 30 do. ... 199 1-2
Japan 30 do. ... 149 1-2
GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone quiet,
Cash ... ... 98'9
1st Settlement 1st November... 98'9
2nd do. 1st December, 98'8
Money Market, Tone steady.
BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 28th Sept. 4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th Aug. 4 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 29th Sept. 5 do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th July 4 do.
SEEDS.
LINSEED—Tone steady.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready buyers	6	9	0
Forward Deo, ...	7	0	6

RAPESEED.—Tone firm, sellers scarce.

Brown Cawnpore Ready. ...	6	3	0
Yellow Guzerat Ready ...	7	1	0

POPPYSEED—Tone steady.

Ready sellers.	7	0	0

CASTORSEED—Tone steady.

Ready	27	0	0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone firm, but no business.

Howree Khandeish...	39	0	0
15 per cent Mixed	37	0	0
25 per cent do	36	0	0
50 per cent do	35	0	0

WHEAT—Tone quiet,

White Delhi	4	12	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.
Tone—Steady.
Estimated sales ..... 6,000 bales
Imports ..... 8,000 "

Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·46 +2	5·47 +2	5·51 +2
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April**
5·54 +2	5·56 +2	5·59 +2
April-May	**May-June.**	**June-July**
5·61 +2	5·62 +2	5·63 +2

COTTON.—The market opened firm with quotations for all descriptions of new crops raised about Rs. 3 to 4. Transactions reported are on very small lines as sellers are scarce, waiting for more definite news from the governing markets of the crop damage from frost, which is reported in private advices received here this morning.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

PEDDIE—October 15, at Mussoorie, the wife of G Peddie, E I Ry, of a son.
BURTON—October 14, at Azamgarh, the wife of B H Burton, U P Police, of a son.
PETERSON—October 10, at Simla, the wife of Major F H Peterson, D S O, 32nd Sikh Pioneers, of a daughter.
PARSONS—October 16, at Simla, the wife of Major C G Parsons, Punjab Commission, of a daughter.
TEELING—October 14, at Lahore, the wife of R Teeling, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BYRN—JOHNSON—September 25, at St Thomas' Church, Calcutta, Lancelot Johnson, to May Allan Byrn (Mona) only daughter of Albert Edwin and May Byrn.
WHEELER—RASSAM—October 17, at St Stephen's, Kidderpore, by the Rev A C Rithsdale, Harold F Wheeler, elder son of Arthur H Wheeler, Haywards Heath Sussex, to Sarah A Rassam (Chippy), fourth daughter of H Rassam, Esq., of Hove, Sussex.

DEATHS.

HOOLEY—October 15, at Jubbulpore, C P, Edward Samuel, son of Edward W Hooley, aged 3.
KENYON—October 17, at the General Hospital, Madras, Hubert Loyd, son of J iH and C le Kenyon, aged 1 year.
MEISELBACH—October 14, at Latona Factory, North Bhagulpur of Paralysis, John Frederick Kennedy Meiselbach, retired Indigo Planter and Zemindar, eldest son of the late John Roderick Sydney Meiselbach of Bhuttumeah Concern, and grandson of Col John Frederick Meiselbach of Rotsdam, and nephew of Brigadier General Moseley, Hero of Cabul, aged 73 years.
WATSON—October 18, at Lillooah James Montador Watson of Glasgow, and late Clerk, B I S N Co's steamer Meanatch after a short illness, aged 27 years.

KEMP'S PULMOTONES

are Tablets prepared from Guaiacol, noted for its medicinal qualities, mingled with hypophosphites of quinine, Iron, Lime, Soda, Potash, Manganese and Strychnine.

They are of great utility in Chest Complaints, Phthisis and so forth, and are very efficacious in restoring the torn and wasted tissues, and as such, are in the forefront of curative medicines.

If you are troubled with chest complaints of whatever description, you will find "Pulmotones" give you instant and great relief.

They are sold in bottles at Rs. 1-8.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 55m, Sun sets, 5h. 32m. High water, 6-25m., 6-51a. Low water, 1-32a.
Presidency Mills Company, 9 Marine Street, 2 p.m.
Bombay Jackal Club, general meeting, Gymkhana, 6-15 p.m.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.—Two currency notes for Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10 respectively are lying unclaimed at the Central Police Office awaiting claimants.

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,903 the daily average being 163. The total of new patients was 644.

THE SURAT ORPHANAGE.—A moonlight harbour excusion is to take place on Sunday, November 12, in the S. S. Godavri for Parsees, Hindu, and Mahomedans, in aid of the Surat Hindu Orphanage A Band will accompany the trip which should materially benefit a worthy cause.

BURGLARY IN CHURCH GATE STREET.—Mr. Furdunji Bomonji Jejeebhoy, having his place of business in Church Gate Street, has reported to the police that his office was broken into on Friday, and two iron safes were stolen. One of the safes contained two cheques for Rs. 90 and Rs. 75, 64 shares, cheque books and several vouchers. The contents of the other safe is not known to complainant as his brother, who is away at Ahmednagar, had sole dealings with that safe.

FATALITY AT GOGARI MOHOLLA.—An inquiry was held on Friday, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, in Gogari Mohalla, touching the death of Ashabai a Mahomedan woman, aged 60, who died from fracture of the skull caused by her falling from a window on the first storey of a house in that locality. From the evidence it appears that the woman was in pecuniary difficulties and an opium eater. On Thursday night deceased's husband heard a thud and on going out saw the woman lying on the road below the place where she had gone to sleep. The jury returned a verdict that there was not sufficient evidence to show how she fell over.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day, during dinner hours :—

March ..... Le Regiment Favori ..... Dom Ertt
Overture ..... Knight Errant ..... Wm Bendix
Valse ..... Rhoda ..... Geo Webb
Selection ..... La Sonnambula ..... Bellini
Polka ..... Daisy ..... J Newsome
Cake Walk ... Tootsie Wootsie ..... Chas I Bockwell
Intermezzo ... Love's Sweet Unrest ..... W H Middleton
Galop ..... Velocipeden ..... V H Necke

THEFT AT WALKESHWAR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Keeffe charged Luxmon Dhondu a Hindu with the theft of cash and clothes, of the collective value of Rs. 219. From the evidence it appears that accused was employed under complainant Gulabias Amtha, who is a mistry by profession, and resides at Walkeshwar. On the 13th instant complainant missed the property, and reported the matter to the Police. On Friday last, complainant saw accused purchasing some gold which aroused his suspicions. The police were informed with the result that Rs. 211 worth of the missing property was recovered from the accused. His Worship sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations received in aid of the above Orphanage :—Messrs Manilall Mooljl Rs. 151, Chanabhai Peraj for dinner Rs. 54-8, P. Lakhmidas Sragji for dinner Rs. 32-3, Shrirang Versey Rs. 27-8, G. Menassche (Diamond Merchant) Rs. 15, Herjiwan Ameershand Diamond Merchant Rs. 15, Velji Sonderji every year Rs. 15, Premji Dosa every year Rs. 11, Soondarji Ladha every year Rs. 11 Lakhmidas Shamji every year Rs. 11, Parshotum Gordhan every year Rs. 11, Horgawan Jeewan Rs. 10, Ranachod Velji every year Rs. 7, Nanda Parshotum every year Rs. 7, Verji Jethani every year Rs. 7, Kalyanji Kashevji every year Rs. 7, Tatia Raoji every year Rs. 7, Chinbasapa Malapa Varad every year Rs. 5, Parbhoodass Raghnath Rs. 5, and Gokaldas Dharamsey Rs. 3.

CUTTING OFF A WIFE'S NOSE.—Before Mr. Kemp Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday. Lukhmidas Purshotam was charged at the instance of Inspecttor Sullivan, with cutting off the nose of his wife named Dahi, at their residence at Sootar Chawl on the 9th instant Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. Ten months ago the parties were married at Mahuva in Kathiawar, and bad feeling sprung up between them from the day of their wedding. The parents of the pair were also on bad terms with each other. The result was the ill-treatment of his wife by the accused, which eventually led to the wife refusing to attend to her duties in the cook-house for four days. The accused in a fit of anger cut off her nose. The Magistrate committed him to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ILLICIT SALE OF TODDY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Acting Second Presidency Inspector Cooverji Darasha of the Abkari Department, charged Eliza, a Christian woman, and Philip Antone, also a Christian, with selling toddy without a license. The evidence showed that the accused were for some time past suspected of selling toddy at Mahim On Thursday an Abkari peon was sent to their house with a marked coin to purchase toddy and as soon as it was supplied to him the house was raided by the Abkari Inspector and a few other men of the Abkari Department, when four gallons of toddy were found on the premises. The Magistrate convicted both the accused, and sentenced the first to pay a fine of Rs. 150, or in default to undergo six weeks' imprisonment, while the second accused was fined Rs. 25, or in default ten days' imprisonment.

THE PRABHU SEMINARY JUBILEE.—Last evening, in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, a largely attended meeting of Hindu ladies and gentlemen was held for the distribution of prizes to the boys of the Prabhu Seminary, which was established fifty years ago. The eastern verandahs of the Institute, overlooking the large tank, were decorated with palm leaves and evergreens and flags and bunting, and the large Hall, where the meeting was held was more ambitiously decorated in a similar manner. By a judicious division of the hall, Hindu ladies were accomodated in its western side, and the gentlemen in its eastern part. Rao Bahadur Vasudeo Juganath Kirtikar, Government Pleader, presided. Two old students of the Seminary opened the proceedings with hymns and songs in praise of the deity. The chairman referred to important incidents connected with the school. Mr. Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, the energetic Honorary Secretary, read the report of the school, since the establishment of which, he said, fifty years had passed away. Mr. Sakharam Luxmonjee was the founder and patron of the school. In later years Mr. Vithoba Vasudeojee made a bequest of Rs. 2,000 to the Seminary, and Rao Bahadur Pandurang Dinanathjee purchased a plot of land and erected a building for the school at a cost of Rs. 5,000. The school had made a steady progress in all directions during the last five years. The number of boys had risen from 206 to 232, the grant-in-aid from Rs. 342 to Rs. 340, the fee collections and subscriptions from Rs. 1,086 to Rs. 1 699, and the cash balance in hand from Rs. 437 to Rs 1,063. The Seminary was now self supporting with a reserve fund of Rs 1,000 After the reading of the report recitations were given by the students of the school, after which Mrs. Mankubai Nanu Narayen Kothare distributed the prizes. Speeches were delivered by Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Mr. G. B. Vaidya on educational topics. Mrs. Gunpatrao Atmaram Ajinkya proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and the proceeding terminated.

MURDER IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

At the Kamatipura magzue, last evening, Mr. P. Byrne Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquiry into the cause of the death of Rupabai, a Marwari courtezan, aged 25, who lived in a chawl in Falkland Road. Deceased had rented the room on the 8th instant. She was last seen alive on Thursday the 19th. Yesterday afternoon, Superintendent Stanford, on receiving a message from one of his officers, proceeded to the room, which had been locked, and on opening it, found a deal-wood box, about two and a half feet square and eighteen inches deep near which there were marks of blood. The box was locked and a foul smell was emanating from it. When it was broken open, two human legs shot out and hit on the breast of a man who was standing by. The body was removed to the morgue, where an autopsy was held by Dr. Grayfoot, Acting Surgeon to the Coroner. In his evidence before the jury, this officer said the body was well-nourished, but it was in an advanced state of decomposition. Death must have ensued in a few seconds, and about three days ago. The throat was cut, and the wound, which was seven inches long, extended from ear to ear, completely severing the the windpipe. It must have been caused by some such sharp instrument of cutting as a butcher's knife. There was only a thin cloth wrapped round the waist. The spinal column was broken at the waist In the box the body had been lying face downwards. It must have been forced into the box in that position, and then breaking at the waist it must have been doubled-up at the back, so as to make the heels touch the back part of the head. Her mouth had been completely gagged with the part of a "dhoti," so as to prevent her from crying out for help. Considerable force must have been used by a very powerful man to pack her in the box in this doubled-up position.
The hearing was adjourned to enable the police to make inquiries.

BAD SWEETMEAT.

YESTERDAY evening in the morgue at Kamatipura, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquiry relative to the death of Chaturbhuj Kanji, a Rajgor Brahmin aged 41, who was a sewer of Gunnyy-bags and resided at Dana Bunder, According to the evidence of Padmabai and others, he gave a prescription for making a sweetmeat called "ladu" for the benefit of a sick woman. This prescription was dispensed at the shop of Bhaimal Hansraj, a grocer, and it contained, among other native drugs, "ekhro" and "bilbij," specimens of which were sent by order of the Coroner to Chemical Analysis for report Contents of the deceased's stomach were also sent with the same object. Padmabai, cooked the "ladus" in a copper pot, and gave some to the sick woman to eat, and some to the other persons in the house. The sick woman was made more sick and the other people exhibited symptoms of vomiting and purging. She took seven "ladus" to the deceased. On eating one of it, deceasad became giddy, and developed similar symptoms as the others. Dr. R. H Muljiani was called, and he prescribed for him. The doctor took the remaining "ladus" in his charge, and advised the removal of the patient to the hospital. This was not done and the man died yesterday morning. Further inquiry was adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

STORM SIGNAL.

The Port Officer issued the following notice on Saturday midnight :—"No longer any indication of cyclonic storm in east Arabian Sea, but weather still slightly disturbed off Kathiawar Coast."

The following further telegram was received yesterday :—"Storm signal, weather still disturbed off Kathiawar Coast, but barometer has risen considerably."

The following telegram was received by the Port officer, Bombay yesterday, at midnight:—"Storm signal. Veraval reports high sea and wind sixteen miles an hour at twenty hours to-day. Barometer is still rising."

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY THE 21ST OCT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Cutch and at Malegaon, Mormugao, Veraval, Karachi, Cawnpore and Agra, and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere. It is below normal everywhere.
Winds along the Coast from Mormugao to Dwarka are cyclonic, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light.
Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 11° in excess at Trichinopoly and Karachi and 5° to 7° in defect at Karwar, Ratnagiri, Akola and Veraval; minimum 5° to 7° in excess in Kathiawar and at Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Surat and Bhuj, and 5° in defect at Allahabad and Cawnpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Karachi and the lowest 57° at Jubbulpore.
Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in Gujarat, the Bombay Presidency and at Mangalore, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Cuddapah and Madras.
Rain.—Thirteen stations report rain to-day, the heaviest fall recorded being 1·45" at Karwar.
Weather.—The cyclonic circulation of winds along the coast from Karwar to Dwarka indicates that the weather to the westwards of Bombay in the Arabian Sea is still more or less disturbed. Showers are likely in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. Weather off the Coromandel Coast in the Bay appears to be unsettled.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE Central Persian telegraph line will be extended from Bam to Karachi this cold weather. The route taken will be through Kohak and Panjour.

Two vacancies among Colonels on the Staff commanding brigades will shortly have to be filled, as Colonels McCrae, Assam Brigade, and Mayne, Southern Brigade, are retiring.

THE MILL AGITATION.

"MAX" STRONG INDICTMENT."

CHEAP NOTORIETY.

QUOTING a letter which appeared in our columns from "a Disappointed Mill-Hand" "Max" in "Capital" describes it as showing "what an ill-advised newspaper agitation may bring about." Referring again to the subject of the Bombay mill question he says : "To everything there is season, and when the Lancashire manufacturers were excercised over the Bengal Boycott, the time could hardly have been called appropriate for anyone having India's, welfare at heart to write a highly coloured account of the condition of things in the Bombay Cotton Mills. The "Times of India" no doubt has done Manchester some service, but is hardly entitled to the thanks of the manufacturers of Bombay.

"I am not at all surprised that the Textile Factory Workers' Association at home are preparing to take combined action with the employers on the question of hours of labour in the Bombay Mills. A representation from both Lancashire workers and employees is of course to be made to the Government with the object of ensuring the strict enforcement, or if necessary the amendment of the law relating to factory employment in India. As the "Statesman" truly observes :—'It is recognised that, with respect to India, Lancashire acts according to a perfectly consistent and thoroughly selfish principle, and it has been obvious from the start that the present opportunity is too good to be neglected. Nor is it likely, having regard to the existing relations between the Lancashire manufacturers and their customers in India, that the matter will be allowed to drop in England. The right plan, of course, is for the Government of India to deal with the evil in such a way as to safeguard both the well-being of the Indian worker and the interests of Indian industry.'

"I cannot congratulate the 'Times of India' "Max" continues "on its action. It is a dirty bird that fouls its own nest; the abuses, if any, at the Bombay Cotton Mills might have been straightened out without all this clap trap, but some newspapers are lost to all sense of responsibility; they publish swindling advertisements and write the most insane nonsense. All to bring grist to the mill. This is latter day journalism. And then they wax very indignant when the truth is pointed out to them, and plaintively draw attention to their great age, great respectability and great moral tone!

"If the 'Times of India' had really desired to serve the best interests of Bombay, they should have submitted their article to the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for a thorough investigation and action by them; and if that investigation was not had and that action taken, they could have published the article with a clear conscience and sense of public duty. All things are lawful, but all things are not expedient, and to endeavour to seriously hamper the Bombay Cotton industry for the sake of a little cheap notoriety is not a course to commend itself to thoughtful people.

"If the Lancashire manufacturers succeed in imposing further factory legislation on India, then our sympathies will at once go out to the Boycott of Manchester goods. It is monstrous that a grasping greedy lot of cotton spinners in England should endeavour for their own selfish purposes to throttle the nascent industries of India. There is no philanthropy here, nothing but unadultrated greed and selfishness. If India were populated by white men, such as Australia and Canada are, they would never attempt such a thing. But lo the poor Indian is handy to bear the white man's burden, and a pretty heavy one it would be, if Manchester had her way.

"The Shipments of Manchester goods to India, during September show a substantial increase over those for the same month last year. But Calcutta does not show the ratio of increase that Bombay does and that under ordinary circumstances one would expect. How far this is due to the Swadeshi movement I cannot say, the returns for October will probably be some indication. Meantime, I note with satisfaction that Manchester is alarmed. Things do not always turn out as 'superior purzons' anticipate and if the Partition of Bengal eventuates in a great development of manufacturing enterprize, and the infusion of manly and patriotic feelings into the peoples of Bengal, then indeed will Lord Curzon have deserved well of India, though those of Lancashire may not share in the enthusiasm."

A WORD OF PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The newspapers are just now overwhelmed with correspondence on the subject of the approaching visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and have to give daily expression to the loyalty of persons for whom it is well that such an opening for its outburst is afforded, as one is afraid to think what might have happened otherwise, with all this excess of exalted and generous emotion.
Will you now if only out of pity permit one who is also burdened with feeling though of a somewhat different kind, to give expression to it in your columns, though it may serve no purpose save the relief of its discharge. That feeling is, I trust, or human nature is a poorer shing than we usually know it to be, shared by many others, the feeling of bitterness and despair at seeing the large amount of money subscribed for fireworks and illuminations to make a day's sport for royalty, an amount which would go to prevent so many hundreds of people dying of starvation in the days of scarcity threatening us. There are those among the subscribers, men well-known to their respective communities, who have given their thousands where they would not give as many units to relieve the distress of their nearest relations. I wonder if these worthy persons think that anybody is here deceived by these munificence or that they get credit for all the loyalty that their thousands are given to demonstrate, even from the quarter where they most look to for it. Some will no doubt urge that the money was given for a worthy object—the Museum. Well, a simple test, had it been applied, would have soon shown us both the extent of the genuine love of Science and Arts, and the existence of "loyalty" among all these subscribing worthies. All the subscribers should have been asked to remain "anony mous," and what a result should we have then witnessed! One wonders if the total sum would have run into four figures even.
The Prince and Princess, unless they are strangely constituted, would be the first to despise those who, to stand well with the authorities and bring themselves to the fore, show themselves so oblivious of primary duties. But the sickening rivalry in adulating Royalty will go on, and Bombay and all the other big towns will be a blaze with illuminations and gay with a hundred gaieties, while the wretched ryot boils the grass for his food in Rajputana and elsewhere, and his starving children hold up their skinny hands shrieking in vain for bread.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 21. DESPAIR.

INVESTIGATIONS as to the value of Indian-rubber, fibres, medicinal plants, and numerous other products have been conducted at the Imperial Institute in London during the past year at the request of the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, to whom reports have been furnished. In accordance with the request of the Conservator of Forests of the Andaman Islands, arrangements are being made for a selection of the more important Andaman timbers to be submitted to mechanical and practical tests.

IT transpired at the Imperial Institute on Oct. 3, that Sir George Birdwood had resigned his position on the India Office Committee for the Imperial Institute, thus severing the last tie of his official connection with India, which has extended over half a century. Sir George Birdwood has been a member of the committee from its inception, and, as is shown by the published parliamentary papers on the subject, has always been an advocate of the support given the institute by the Government of India. It is understood that his resignation arises from differences of opinion with his colleagues on the committee.

POONA RACES.

ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 21.

DESPITE the great attraction in Bombay there was a good attendance at to-day's meeting which proved one of the most interesting of the season. Melson had quite a field day as he rode five out of six winners. The only other winner was Kamad who rode Mr. Rookh Shah's Poniard.

First Nursery Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under, landed since 1st July, 1904. Distance—3 furlongs.

Mr. Jamsetjee Hormusjee s ch a h Court Martial, 9st 10lbs ..... Melson 1
Mr. A. Razak's br a h Osborne, 8st 8lbs... Foster 2
Mr. R. R. S.' g a h Dawby, 8st 2lbs..... Ames 3

Also ran :—Ajax, Wait-a-while, Dayar, Steel, Secretary.
Betting:—5 to 2 against Ajax, 3 to 1 Court Martial, 4 to 1 Dayar, 5 to 1 Darby, 6 to 1 Secretary, 7 to 1 Osborde, 10 to 1 The Rest.
Court Martial won comfortably by a length and a half, Half a length between second and third. Time—1 min 26 1-5 secs.
Second Nursery Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under, landed since 1st July, 1904. Distance—6 furlongs.

Aga Shah's b a h Poniard, 8st 2lbs..... Kamad 1
Mr. Toolsidass Tejpal's b a h Practical, 8st 8lbs ..... Coomber 2
Mr. A. M. Jaffir's g a h Nonplus, 7st 4lbs. Etul 3

Also ran.—Thunderstorm, Cogar, Mumbra, Witness II, Zinfandel.
Betting.—5 to 2 against Poniard, 3 to 1 Coger, 7 to 2 Thunderstorm, 4 to 1 Mumbra, 8 to 1 Practical, Tens and longer odds the Rest.
The Race.—Poniard left his field down the straight and won by a length and a quarter. Practical was three quarters of a length in front of Nonplus. Time—1 min 28 secs.
The Adelaide Plate.—Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under, which have not won race value Rs. 1 000 or over, since 31st March 1905. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's bl aus m Gun Metal, 9st 10lbs ..... Melsom 1
Mr Artin A. Essayie's br aus g Koko, 7st 9lbs ..... Hearoo 2
Mr. R. R. S.' bl aus g Comeback, 9st 2lbs... Ames 3

Also ran.—Ceres, Judy Solace, Olga.
Betting.—Evens Comeback, 2 to 1 against Judy, 5 to 1 Ceres, 6 to 1 Koko and Solace, 7 to 1 Olga, 10 to 1 Gun Metal.
Gun Metal took the lead and won all the way a length and a ½ quarter ahead of Koko who beat Comeback by half a length. Time—1 min 4 2-5 secs.
Arab Consolation Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs which have not won race value Rs. 150 or over, since 31st March. Distance—1 mile.

Mr. G. K's b a h Bendigo, 7st 12lbs..... Melsom 1
Mr. J. Jacob's b a h Chiragh, 6st 6lbs 6d 6st 7lbs ..... Kamad 2
Mr. Curmer's b a h Arabian Flag, 7st 2lbs 6d 7st 5lbs ..... P. Morrison 3

Also ran.—Skylark, False Start, Moored, Faithfull, Mukbool, Little Joker, Minhall, Gold.
Betting.—2 to 1 against Bendigo, 4 to 1 Chiragh and Faithful, 5 to 1 Little Joker, 6 to 1 Arabian Flag and Moored, 8 to 1 False Start. Tens and longer odds the Rest.
Bendigo was well to the front all the way and won comfortably by two and a half lengths. A length between second and third. Time—1 min 56 secs.
The Lingfield Plate.—Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. D. L. Khimjee's b aus g Resident, 7st 10lbs ..... Melsom 1
Mr. T. L. Robert's br aus g Dumbell, 8st 0lbs ..... Bennets 2
Mr. Kelso's b aus g Harpist, 9st 2lbs H. Morrison 3

Also ran—Blue Blood, Freelance, Madeira, Cleo.
Betting.—2 to 1 against Cleo, 3 to 1 Harpist and Blue Blood, 4 to 1 Madeira, 5 to 1 Resident, Twenties the Rest.
Resident won by three-quarters of a length, neck between second and third. Time—1 min 32 2-5 secs.
The Khandala Plate.—Winner Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third Rs. 50. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 13-3 and under, which have never won race value Rs 2,000. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs. G. A. S. Mahomed, A. A. Saif and L. K. Kapadia's b a h Settler, 8st 6lbs..... Melsom 1
Mr. Jackson's b a h Hermit, 9st 10lbs Robertson 2
Mr. Nasar Abdoola's g a h Clever Boy 8st 3lbs ..... Taylor 3

Also ran—Rose Farewell Nepoleon, St. Gris Sabig, Malabar, Jamrood, Victor Wild.
Betting.—8 to 1 against Settler and Victor Wild, 4 to 1 Clever Boy, 5 to 1 Rose, 6 to 1 Farewell and Sabig. Tens and longer odds the Rest.
A magnificent finish the field being all up round the bend. Settler got home by a head, neck between second and third. Sabig a good fourth. Time—1 min 10 secs.

CUSTOM CIRCULAR.

PASSENGER'S BAGGAGE.

The Government of India have recently had under consideration the "Rules for the exemption of passenger's baggage from Customs duty," which were issued with the Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department No. 399-S. R. dated the 19th January 1904. These rules have not in practice been found sufficiently definite to preclude the growth of considerable diversity in their application at the various Customs ports; and the concessions granted have been abused to a considerable extent by certain sections of the travelling public. Exemption has been claimed under the rules in respect of articles, such as pianos and motor cars which are not "baggage" in the ordinary acceptation of the term; and it has been represented that this undue liberality in the present rules is not only prejudicial to the interest of British Indian retail dealers, but also occasions a large loss of legitimate revenue, and widens the scope of the concessions to a much greater extent than the convenience of the public demands.
For these reasons the Government of India are of opinion, after consulting the Maritime Local Governments, that the present rules are unduly liberal, and they have decided that they should now be revised in such a manner that, while adequately safeguarding the revenue, and affording reasonable protection to traders resident in India, the practice in respect of the examination of baggage will not be so rigid as to occasion undue inconvience to passengers. The appended rules which will in future be printed at the foot of all baggage declarations, have accordingly been framed; they will supersede the previous rules and executive orders on the subject and will come into force at all Customs posts on the 1st January 1906.
Rules for the exemption of passenger's baggage from Customs duty.
1. Baggage includes all packages accompanying and imported by a passenger for his personal use or for the of members of his family travelling with him; provided that the articles are not for sale, that they do not form part of the cargo, and are not included in the manifest.
2. Subject to the exceptions specified in Rule 4, all baggage of whatsoever articles it may consist, will ordinarily be passed free of duty, provided that the number or quantity of each article in respect of which exemption is claimed is, in the opinion of the Collector of Customs, moderate and reasonable, having regard to the status and occupation in life of the passenger.
3. In the case of troopships, the baggage of the passengers will be dealt with in the same way as if it had been imported by an ordinary liner. In this case as there is no manifest, the Customs authorities should exercise their discretion in passing baggage in respect of which exemption is claimed, if the quantity appears to be in excess of that ordinarily imported by passengers on private steamers. The discretion should be exercised in such a

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NOTICE.

VISITORS' BOOK for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will be KEPT DAILY (except on Sundays) at the NEW SECRETARIAT, as well as at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m., from FRIDAY, the 20th October, 1905.

J. G. GREIG, Captain,
A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor.

Camp of H. E. the Governor,
19th October, 1905.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCT. 23, 1905.

NAVAL EDUCATION.

The new system of Naval Education our Admiralty adopted, a couple of years ago, is a slavish imitation of the American system, which proved a failure and has since been abolished. That the British Admiralty will ultimately follow suit is extremely probable, for the present arrangement is far from meeting the necessities of the case and it is widely recognised that it will require considerable revision. Discussing the subject, a writer in "Blackwood" declares that the future of naval education is still uncertain, and it behoves every man of experience, as far as in him lies, to assist the Admiralty to form clear views. In the old days, it sufficed, if a naval officer were a seaman, but to-day he is wanted to be a seaman, gunner, a soldier, an engineer and a man of science as well. The writer, who is made known to us as "the Author of 'A Retrograde Admiralty'" reminds us that the original examination in seamanship for the rank of lieutenant was a "viva voce" pass to ascertain whether the candidate was competent to take charge of a ship at sea, and was conducted by three captains or commanders, as being most interested in seeing that the officers under them were efficient. This was supplemented by pass examinations in gunnery on board the "Excellent," in navigation and steam at the Portsmouth College. During the sixties accelerated promotion was given to those who took first class certificates in the three subjects. The examinations thus became competitive instead of simply for a pass and as may be imagined, the advantages derived from early promotion were so great that this change soon began to make itself felt, and was wide-reaching in its results. When Greenwich College was opened and a gunnery course was fixed in the "Excellent" for three months, and a course of six months for navigation and mathematics. Pilotage and torpedo courses followed, and by 1886, the system had been entirely changed. It was a system with which very little fault could be reasonably be found. Those who passed the best examinations were then immediately promoted, but in this respect it was found necessary to introduce modifications and instead of the ability to pass examinations of itself practical professional knowledge was very properly taken into account.

The chief defects of the present system of naval education are that instruction on shore has been substituted for actual practice and experience at sea. Instruction in gunnery, torpedo, signals and navigation is centred in harbour and shore establishments. The young officer must leave the battleship, where every facility exists for training him, and where everyone is interested that he should become efficient, and go to a school on shore, where only artificial arrangements exist for teaching him and no one has any direct interest in his efficiency. As a result, large numbers of officers and men are locked up in harbour ships, and shore establishments at the Home Ports, instead of being placed on board commissioned ships in reserve, where they could not only help to keep those ships in order, but be more effectively trained themselves. Not the least serious result of this system is that large sums of money are expended in making provision for more training colleges, and barracks are unduly multiplied, while the fighting efficiency of the fleet is not increased. Moreover the naval officer is being "crammed" in the most ridiculous fashion. Lieutenant Carlyon Bellairs, in the October number of the "Navy League Journal," protests against this in an excellent letter on the "Jack-of-all-Trades Scheme," which we entirely endorse. Calling attention to the Selborne Memorandum of December 1902, he says : "There they will find that identical training for the work of deck officers and engineers is laid down for them up to twenty years of age, or during the formative and impressionable period of a man's life. In other words, two distinct professions differentiated in the most marked degree, and plied out of sight of each other—one with the eyes turned inwards to the machinery in the depths of the ship below the protective deck ; and the other with the eyes ever on the watch on deck for what is happening external to the ship, so gaining in 'coup d'œil' by every day's experience—are to be treated as if they were identical. Then, after passing out of the college at Portsmouth, 'their careers for the first time will begin to diverge, and they will be posted to the executive or to the engineer branch of the Navy or to the Royal Marines.' I do not hesitate to say that if this procedure is really to be followed out, the greater part of the engineers and deck officers of Navy ten to twenty years hence will be incompetent in their profession and the evil will be past remedy." That such will be the case goes without saying.

Before twenty years of age, officers have a good deal to learn which will be of no earthly use to them afterwards and most naval reformers would abolish the Selborne system without more ado. "Blackwood's" writer protests against the examination for the rank of commander, recently ordered. He regards it as a pernicious innovation which should be immediately cancelled, for "it can only foster a superficial knowledge of international law, strategy and tactics than which nothing can be more dangerous and useless. Such subjects, as he wisely argues, are to be pondered over and studied during the whole professional career of an officer and not hastily taken up for a few weeks to pass an examination. Such studies can be most effectively encouraged by giving officers more favourable opportunities for prosecuting them and by employing those who show special aptitude in those lines to work out the numerous questions involved. The promotion of an officer to the rank of Commander, it is rightly urged, should depend alone on his professional character and attainments as shown by his daily work—a much more severe test than any examination. Naval educational reform to be effective must revert to the well-tried system of the past "improved by additions and modifications to meet modern conditions." Changes may be necessary, but those introduced under the Selborne memorandum are not they. As is pointed out, it is of the greatest importance to distinguish a reform from a mere innovation or change. The distinction can only be determined by correct thinking and, says the contributor, until there be correct thought there cannot be right action and when there is correct thought, right action will follow. This is a mere platitude, but the truth it contains has not yet been appreciated by the Admiralty who have already thrown away many youths who might have made excellent officers, by the absurdity of their new methods of selection of cadets. It has also served to keep out the class of recruit desired, and the sooner the Admiralty recognise the defects of their innovation, they mistakenly call a reform, the better it will be for them and for the British Navy.

THE RIGHT OF HOMICIDE.

PERIODICALLY the scientific press busies itself with the problem of justifiable homicide, in other words the expediency of physicians practising euthanasia, hurrying the demise of hoplessly afflicted patients. Lately a fierce controversy has raged on the point in the Paris "La Revue" which published an article, by Dr. I Regnault, which gave rise to an equally heated argument in the Roman journal "Italia Moderna" in which Sig or Agresti expressed his views. Of the two the latter's arguments are the more convincing, although he does not proceed to the logical end reached by Dr. Regnault. If power is to be given to doctores to relieve suffering patients by hastening death, they should also, in Dr. Regnault's opinion. have the right to dispose of deformed and defective individuals. The Italian's only argument against this extension is that the world would become ridiculous if every one were reduced to normal or, as a famous writer, has put it : "If there were not some deformed that would permit us to appreciate beauty; if there were not some assassin to teach us the value of life and some genius to tell of its joys and sources." In degree this may be true, but it is not altogether and finally an answer to the question for the normal is such a wide term that even without the afflicted and deformed there would be sufficiently strong contrasts to show us the beauty of life and to make us strive to improve it. That which counts, and tends to count more and more, is the individual. But how far has the individual the right of consideration over the race? That is the question to be considered and the answer will be most readily found in the reply of the individual. Each for one's self would chose the quicker end. By whom is the decision for euthanasia be made and when? By the patient, the doctor, the family? Even the doctor is not always certain when death is imminent. Signor Agresti thinks the physician should be the judge with a consultation furnished by the municipality and not always the same persons as a result of which the physician "should put the patient into the eternal sleep without saying to anyone 'I came for this.' His action should be sudden and mysterious, like death and, like death, beneficent." Many difficult questions arise in consideration of the point. Not the least important is that obstruded on by the practice of life insurance. Sentiment seems to call for little consideration, for it is certain that whatever outcry might be raised at first, in a short time the custom would become so perfectly accepted that its possible absence would cause alarm. There are few but agree of the undesirability of prolonging life through unbearable agony and of allowing to exist creatures which are useless to mankind and a trial to themselves throughout their life. There is no reason why the horror at such an action on the part of the doctor should be any greater than that which was felt at the work of a surgeon before the discovery of the use of anæsthetics. In certain parts of the world amongst people we term savages, the action is common, but it is probable that our grand children will look back upon us as being the more savage in refusing to perform a humane action.

ENGLAND'S ANTIQUATED SYSTEM OF FINANCE.

THE current number of the "National Review" contains an instructive paper by Sir Charles Follett on the evergreen subject of national finance. As solicitor to His Majesty's Customs, he speaks with no little authority. His argument is directed not so much towards showing a phase of England's unpreparedness for war as towards showing that the nation is working every available source of revenue to the breaking point. It is none the less conclusive for that. The income-tax, for instance, as we all know, was imposed by Pitt as a war tax, and for a generation or so it was regarded only in this light. The reason was sound. No other tax could be put on so readily, none disturbs industry so little, and none gives such large returns. But a new school arose which despised the teaching of the past, substituting the hand-to-mouth methods of the spendthrift for the foresight of the statesman. Hence it became an axiom of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that no tax must be imposed which could by any chance benefit a particular class in the community. The result is that the war tax, re-imposed by Peel in 1842, has gone up till it stands at its present figure. That is to say, in time of peace England's main source of revenue in time of war is strained to the utmost. The opponents of real reforms, who live in the hope that things will be muddled through in the future as they have in the past, forget that the condition which enabled England to do this no longer exists. It was the power of the purse which averted the worst consequences of Ministerial blunder in the great wars of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In other words, England's unpreparedness was covered by her wealth and the wisdom of her fiscal and financial policy. One has merely to contrast the course of the South African Campaign and the course of a campaign in other times to perceive the difference. Though it was only a Colonial war the Empire was at its wits' end to find the money and we hardly care to contemplate what would happen were England engaged in a struggle for life with a European Power.

RUBBER IN THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

Agricultural interest in the Federated Malay States is now almost entirely centred in the cultivation of Para rubber. In the official report for 1904 on experimental stations in the States, this cultivation is said to have got well beyond the experimental stage, and that there is no longer any doubt as to whether the Para tree is suited to the conditions obtaining in the States, or whether its cultivation will prove remunerative. Tapping on a commercial scale commenced on several estates, the exports for the year ending December 31 last amounting to 105 pikuls (about 14,000 lbs.) valued at over 28,000 dols. but, as the oldest estates are just coming into bearing, this amount should be greatly exceeded in the near future. The prices realised exceeded the most sanguine expectations, having averaged almost 1s. per lb. more than "fine Para," the price of which advanced nearly 30 per cent during the last twelve months. It is pointed out that the fact that "plantation Para" advanced 1s. 6d. per lb. during the year 1904, as against a rise of 1s, 2d. per lb. for "fine Para" seems to show that, in the opinion of the manufacturer, the value of "plantation Para" increases on acquaintance. The report adds :—"There is little doubt if the quality is kept up to the present high level, that if the supply of high-grade rubber ever exceeds the demand, the cultivated product will be the last to suffer ; moreover, it seems more than probable that, owing to its quality the facility and comparatively low cost at which it can be harvested, 'plantation Para' will eventually oust the native product from the markets of the world." The Federated Malay States like Ceylon evidently have "a good thing" in rubber.

THE Royal Party has left Genoa in "the Renown." The Prince hopes that the results of his visit to India may be as great as those of his father's visit thirty years ago.

HIS Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, leaving Aurangabad on Friday, is expected at Simla on Sunday.

THE Nelson Centenary has been most impressively commemorated throughout the British Empire. France, Spain and Japan have all paid notable tributes.

It is announced that Japanese are to be admitted to Australia,

AN insurrection has broken out in Kucha, Chinese Turkistan.

THE United Provinces Legislative Council meet at Lucknow on the 8th proximo.

DR. SVEN HEDIN, the Swedish traveller, who revisits India next month, has got permission from Government to go up to Tibet.

THE I. T. S. Transport Plassy is expected to arrive at Bombay on the afternoon of 26th instant, and the troops will be disembarked in the stream.

THE Maharaja of Kapurthala left Euston on September 30 for Penrith on a visit to the Earl of Lonsdale at Lowther Castle. The Maharaja has since returned to London.

HEAVY snow has been reported from Northern Kashmir, which is lying down to an elevation of 14,000 feet. This has caused the early setting in of winter conditions.

THE Indian Telegraph Department are proceeding steadily with the work of erecting more wires on the main routes to accommodate the growing traffic. New copper wires have just been erected from Calcutta to Simla via Lucknow, Saharanpur and Umballa and Simla. Wire has also been put up between Calcutta and Bombay, via Nagpur.

A COMMITTEE is now sitting in Simla to consider the question of horse allowance in Silladar Cavalry regiments. It consists of Colonel Rivett-Carnac, 8th Cavalry (President) Lieutenant-Colonels Kenny, Military Department, and Birdwood, Adjutant-General's Department, and Captain Payne, Military Accounts Department.

THE Somali Mullah, says the "Pioneer," would seem to be as much of an unknown factor to the world at large as the Russian Czar. While Nicholas is alternately being represented as a friend to reform and a foe to liberty, Mahomed Abdullah is credited both with the desire to bury the hatchet and the intention of brandishing it once more aloft. At present we appear to have reached the stage when the talk is of war, though one would have imagined that the Mullah was somewhat weary by now of promenades through the Haud. Certain Mijertain tribes in his neighbourhood have been raiding his property, and Abdullah evidently thinks that the Italians are to blame. As a matter of fact the Italian Government have been doing what they can to meet his complaints. They despatched the warship "Aretusa" the other day to Bander Gazem to prepare the way for a Mission the Mullah was sending to the chiefs of the Mijertains, and the Commander did not leave the place till the necessary assurances were given. When, however, the Mission arrived, it received, as other Missions have done before, a cold reception, and the envoys were forced to return without obtaining satisfaction. Armed sambuks, which the Italian Government keep to patrol the coast, were subsequently despatched to Bander Gazem, without apparently effecting any definite result. The Mullah's pride has been severely hurt over the business, and it is quite on the cards that he may take matters into his own hands. These sort of incidents are likely to occur unless steps are taken by Italy to establish her authority on a firmer basis. The policy now being adopted by the British Government of posting Political to the Somali tribes is one that might well be commended to our Italian friends. Somaliland is the home of a number of tribes, who may own for the time being a shadowy allegience to this or that chief, but as a matter of fact do very much as they please. There is no unity, no cohesion ; every man's hand is for himself. Blockades and expeditions have had their day. All that the Somali now requires is to be kept out of mischief, and this duty can very well be left to that best of all nurses, the Political Officer.

THE NEW BOMBAY DOCKS.

A GIGANTIC SCHEME.

To the average mind the mention of Bombay's "new docks" conveys but a vague idea of the enormity of the work. Bombay holds the reputation of possessing one of the finest natural harbours in the world, but the notions held of a "dock" are very often conflicted with what is correctly expressed by "harbour." A ship may ride at anchor in a harbour, but a dock is needed to enable it to discharge and receive cargo with despatch.

The new Bombay docks will be the means of affording every conceivable facility to shipping, passengers and troopships.

The Port Trust deserves credit for the active interest it has evinced in getting the work of the construction of the new docks being taken in hand without undue delay and without the preliminary useless palaver that some public bodies seem to delight in.

The work of constructing the new dock has been entrusted by the Bombay Port Trust to Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves, who have previously executed several works of a similar kind in England and elsewhere. The work is a contract one, that Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves are represented in Bombay by Mr. C. A. R. Stuart, and from the bustle and activity that prevails on the grounds it is apparent that the work is being pushed on as rapidly as possible. The actual preparatory dams were commenced last November, but from various causes the progress made has not been so satisfactory as was expected. When completed the new docks will materially affect the welfare of Bombay, apart from its enhancing its value as a shipping port.

Comparing the tonnage that entered the port 30 years ago with the imports at the present time, it will be seen from statistics that it is about eight times greater now. In the matter of revenue, too, the port of Bombay ranks third in the British possessions, London and Liverpool only taking precedence.

The dock when completed will be 2,600 feet long and 1,075 feet with a jetty projection into it 1,500 feet long and 425 feet wide leaving a turning space for vessels 1,075 by 1,100 feet, the water area thus obtained will be nearly 50 acres and the length of quays will amount to 10,000 lineal feet inside the dock and 6,035 feet outside along the harbour frontage. The entrance to the dock is by a lock 750 feet long by 100 feet wide with two pairs of section gates at the outer end and one pair at the dock end. This constitutes one of the advantages the new dock will have over the existing dock as by means of the lock any vessels which are able to reach the entrance will be able to be locked straight into the dock without waiting for high water. As at mean low water level there will be a depth of water of 30 feet on the outer sill of the lock, it should be seldom that any vessel need be delayed in getting into the dock. This will be especially advantageous in the case of the P. and O. Co.'s boats as they will be able to come along side the wharf that is being especially prepared for landing passengers and which will be in direct communication with the Trunk Railway lines, and after landing passengers and baggage will be able to go straight into dock whatever the state of the tide. The quays of the dock when completed will be provided with hydraulic cranes for inloading the cargoes. There will also be 17 large warehouses and railway sidings connecting with the main lines.

CONSTRUCTION.

The most important item in the construction of this dock is the building of the 3 dams surrounding the whole area of the work. The length of dams to be constructed is over 2 miles and as they are in some places as much as 48 feet in height and in 40 feet of water, some idea can be obtained of the magnitude of this, which is only a preliminary and temporary part of the work, for these dams will all have to be removed again after the work on the dock proper has been completed.

The material for the dams is being obtained principally from Elephanta where the large quarries belonging to the Port Trust have been handed over to the contractors for them to obtain the stone and moorum required. On the completion of each of these dams the water will be pumped out from the enclosed area and the actual work of building the dock commenced.

This will consist of excavating the ground down to the required level, sinking trenches for the walls of the Dock Lock and Main Dock and building the masonry work required.

The quantities of these two items which together form the bulk of the work to be done will amount to :—Masonry 700,000 cubic yards and excavation 4,000,000 cubic yards, from which figures it will be readily seen that the contractors have no light job before them. At the same time that the dams are being built the Ballard Pier is being extended 800 feet to join on to the mole at which the P. and O. steamers are to berth

It is intended to construct the walls of the Dock in rubble masonry, the front of the walls being built is "composite facing." The stone that will be used both for face work and backing is blue basalt which is found in large quantities in the Bombay district. Special parts of the Dock, such as pointing sills and hollow quoins of the gates. facework of culverts etc., will be constructed of granite which will be obtained from Great Britain or in some cases from granite quarries in India. Some of the granite stones weigh as much as 12 tons and others, such as the Pointing sills and Hollow Quoins, require very careful dressing, as on their accurate fit to the gates which cross the 100 feet lock, the water-tightness of the dock depends.

The other materials such as sand and lime are obtained locally, while the Portland Cement is imported from England.

In consequence of this work the bulk oil installations will have to be removed and arrangements have been made to accommodate them at Sewree on a suitable site, where provision has been made for a pier to carry the communication pipe line out to a deep water berth, where the tank steamers will discharge. This will necessitate a built-bank 8,000 feet long and a special pier about 3,000 feet long being constructed.

For the accommodation of firewood, Pore Bunder stone stacks and the like, two reclamations have been built at Mazagon.

According to the terms of the contract the contractors Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves are expected to fully complete all the works before the expiry of the year 1913. From a plan of the whole Bombay harbour it may be observed that the Carnac Basin will divide the new docks from the Prince's and Victoria docks. On the docks being finished, they will rank among the best and finest in the world.

PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

How far the new docks will affect the private buildings on the eastern portion of Frere Road cannot be definitely ascertained at this juncture, but it seems very probable that some of the buildings will be absorbed by the Dock scheme at no distant date.

Credit for this gigantic undertaking devolves on the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, Mr. P. J. Messent Port Trust Engineer, and Mr. L. H. Savile, the Resident Engineer at the works.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION STONE.

What was formerly Uran Street is now being converted into a 60 feet wide road which will lead from Frere Road to the harbour wall under construction. For the present it will terminate at the foot of the dais, which will be erected for their Royal Highnesses near the trench where the first stone of the harbour wall is to be lowered.

At the appointed time their Royal Highnesses will arrive at Frere Road, where they will be met by his Excellency the Governor and conducted to the dais at the further end of the new road. His Royal Highness will then be introduced to the Chairman and Trustees of the Bombay Port Trust, and will thereafter inspect the guard-of-honour that is to line both sides of the road. While H. R. H. is doing this, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales will be presented with a bouquet by either the Chairman or one of the Trustees of the Port Trust.

On the Prince taking his seat on the dais, an address will be read to him by the Chairman and H. R. H. will be presented with a casket containing the address.

(Concluded on page 6.)

NELSON AND THE EMPIRE.

UNIVERSAL CELEBRATIONS.

FRENCH AND SPANISH TRIBUTES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 21.

The telegrams from all the Colonies indicate the universal nature of the Nelson centenary celebrations.

Nelson's column in Trafalgar Square is decorated on an unprecedented scale and surrounded by masses of flowers from every corner of the Empire.

It is estimated that memorial services will be no fewer than thirty thousand in the churches throughout the world on Sunday.

LATER.

The speeches in connection with the Nelson centenary, the intermingling of French and English flags and the numerous wreaths in Trafalgar Square to the memory of the French and Spanish fallen, all testify to the change in the Anglo-French relations.

The Agents-General of the Colonies and an immense concourse attended the semi-religious semi-military celebration in Trafalgar Square. Bishop Welldon officiated. Kipling's "Recessional" was recited, the crowd all joining in singing the National Anthem. The scene altogether was most impressive.

Numerous indoor celebrations in England were organised at which the recitation of the "Recessional" took place.

Admiral Togo at Yokohama received a deputation and address from the British Navy League.

ADMIRAL TOGO ON LORD NELSON.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

Admiral Togo has telegraphed to the Fishmongers Company on the occasion of the dinner in honor of Lord Nelson's centenary, expressing his ever increasing admiration and devotion to the great Admiral. This feeling becomes more intense when we recollect that the Japanese Navy is built on the English model.

TRAFALGAR DAY IN BOMBAY.

THE celebration in Bombay on Saturday of the centenery of the great Battle of Trafalgar was by no means above the ordinary, though a visit round the city pointed to the fact that some Consulates and enterprising firms did not allow the day to pass without some demonstration. The Sailors' Home at Apollo Bunder presented a brightened appearance with flags, banners and bunting floating pleasantly about the outer walls of the building. There were two lines of ropes ranged with flags adjusted triangularly from the summit of the centre of the building and extending right away to the two extreme ends. Above the portico at the entrance was a large shield in colours bearing the inscription "Royal Alfred Sailors' Home." The lower portion bore the coat-of-arms, while above this was a perfect representation in colours of a Naval boat on the high seas. Among the other buildings which were decorated were the premises of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Company, N. Catchpole, Thomson Thomas and Company (the Australian Stores) the Yokohama Specie Bank, and the Cathedral High School, while several Consulates also had their standards hoisted. The decorations on the premises of Messrs. Whiteaway, Catchpole and the Australian Stores were notably attractive. All members of the League in Bombay donned on the "Naval Badge,' which had been specially issued as a souvenir in commemoration of the eventful day.

The Naval boats in harbour were also decorated from stern to stern in honour of the occasion, as were also a portion of the Docks and the Flagstaff of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

In the evening an enjoyable Alfresco Entertainment was held in the compound of the Education Society's Schools at Byculla, at the conclusion of which Mr H. Macnee, the Head Master, gave an interesting lecture on the "Life of Nelson."

Although special services were held in nearly al the churches in the British Empire yesterday in connection with the centenary of the battle of Trafalgar, no such service was held at the Cathedral or, indeed, any other Church in Bombay. At the evening service at the Cathedral, however, a passing reference was made to Trafalgar and Nelson by the preacher, the Revd H. Foote who took his text from I Samuel, XVI Chapter, 14th verse: "But the sptrit of the Lord departed from Saul and an evil spirit from the Lord troubled him." During the collection Rudyard Kipling's following "Recessional" was sung to the air of "For those in peril on the Sea":—

God of our fathers, known of old—
Lord of our far-flung battle line—
Beneath Whose awful Hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine—
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

The tumult and the shouting dies—
The Captains and the Kings depart—
Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,
An humble and a contrite heart.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

Far-called our Navies melt away—
On dune and headland sinks the fire—
Lo, all our romp of yesterday
Is one with Ninevah and Tyre!
Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

If drunk with sight of power, we loose
Wild tongues that have not Thee in awe—
Such boasting as the Gentiles use,
Or lesser breeds without the law.
Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!

For heathen heart that puts her trust
In reeking tube and iron shard—
All valiant dust that builds on dust,
And guarding calls not Thee to guard—
For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy Mercy on Thy People, Lord!

THE CALCUTTA PRINTERS.

ANOTHER STRIKE IMMINENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 22.

In consequence of the reply sent to the petition respecting their grievances, the compositors of both the Government of India and the Bengal Press held a meeting in Cornwallis Square, last evening, and it is apprehended that there will be a general strikefrom to-morrow. The men say that both Mr. Cogswell and Mr. Rainey, the latter a young Civilian with scarcely any experience of this country, and none of printing, conducted their enquiries in an unsatisfactory manner. Their grievances are that a general acquiry should be opened, and as they are ignorant men that they need learned counsel to represent them against the artful explanations of those concerned.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE IMMIGRATION QUESTION IN AUSTRALIA.

Concessions to Japan.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

In the Australian Commonwealth House of Representatives, Mr. Deakin said the Government had recently assented to Japan issuing passports, admitting Japanese tourists and traders without the language test, and communications were now passing with the Japanese Consul-General with a view to the extension of the passport system to other classes, enabling those wishing to visit the Commonwealth or Japan to come and go without difficulty. Government, he said, in considering the possibility of an alteration in the general principles of the immigration restriction policy in form without altering the substance and thus meet the susceptibilities of Japan, but any change would be submitted for Parliament's approval.

THE RECRUITING QUESTION.

Short Service Enlistment Sanctioned.

The War Office announces that sufficient recruits for nine years' colour service having to be raised to meet the demands, short service enlistment for two years with colours and ten with the reserve will be introduced for the purpose of strengthening the reserve for a battalion each of the Northumberland Fusiliers, Royal Warwickshire, Royal Fusiliers, Lancashire Fusiliers, Worcestershire, Middlesex and Manchester Regiments.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

The French Attitude.

The Paris paper "Le Temps" in a noteworthy article says that in the event of war between Great Britain and Germany, the Policy of France would be an armed neutrality so formidable as to prevent anyone thinking of implicating her in a quarrel in which she was not concerned.

THE CAPTIVE OFFICERS.

Negotiations for Release Broken Off.

H. M. S. Pathfinder has sailed for the Anghera Coast with Valiente's brother and it is hoped the captive officers will now be speedily released.

LONDON, OCT. 22.

The negotiations for the release of Captain Crowther and Lieutenant Hatton have been broken off owing to fresh demands of Valiente.

The Pathfinder has returned to Tangier from Tetuan with Valiente's brother.

FAREWELL DINNER TO LORD MINTO.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

The private friends of Lord Minto will entertain him at a farewell dinner on the 30th instant. The Duke of Portland will preside.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE'S ILLNESS.

A Notable Indian Career.

Sir Charles Crosthwaite, who recently underwent a serious operation, is progressing favorably.

[Sir Charles Hawkes Todd Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I., is one of the many famous old boys of the Merchant Taylors' school. From St. John's College Oxford, he entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1857 and was Chief Commissioner in 1883-4 During the next two years he held a similar position in the Central Provinces after which he reverted to Burma retaining the Commissionership until 1890. During 1891-2 he was a member of the Governor-General's Council and from the latter year until 1895 held the position of Lieut-Governor of the North-West Provinces and Oudh. Returning to England in 1895 he was nominated a member of the Council of India. His book "notes on the North-Western Provinces of India" is well known to all students of our Frontier policy.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AN EXILED RADICAL LEADER.

Returns to be Congratulated.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

The famous Radical leader, Jaroschenko, has returned from exile and received a congratulatory telegram from M. de Witte.

RETURN OF THE PARIS MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

After a week of most cordial festivities the Paris Municipal Councillors have started for home.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A NAVAL CAPTAIN.

A piece of machinery fell on Commander Phillips of the "Victorious" while directing the salvage of the "Assistance," killing him on the spot.

JAPANESE HONORS FOR ADMIRAL NOEL.

The Mikado has conferred on Admiral Sir J. Noel, the first Class Order of the Rising Sun and decorated other officers.

THE MIDDLE PARK PLATE.

The following is the result of the race for the Middle Park Plate:—

Flair	1
Admirable Crichton	2
Gingal	3

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STRIKES IN RUSSIA.

Railway at a Standstill.

PETERSBURG AND MOSCOW TO BE STARVED.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

Railway strikes have begun at Moscow. Traffic is at a standstill. The telegraphists have joined the movement. No trains arrived yesterday.

LONDON, OCT. 22.

The railway strikes are spreading throughout Russia, Moscow is practically cut off.

It is stated that the strikes are the result of political manœuvres] aiming at the eventual starving out of St. Petersburg and Moscow.

SPEECH BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

The Chinese Boycott.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

President Roosevelt, speaking at Atlanta to-day referred to the cynical dishonesty with which some great fortunes were obtained and used. He said the debauchers of business or political life should be treated with contemptuous abhorrence.

Referring to the boycott in China, the President said China must beware of persisting in a course to which America could not honorably submit. The American exclusion of Chinese did not justify the boycott. The well-being of the wage workers required the exclusion of Chinese coolies, but the law should be operated with as little harshness as possible, while Chinese who were not labourers should be encouraged to come to America.

SPEECH BY SIR E. GREY.

The Liberal Party's Intentions.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at the City Liberal Club to-day, said Government would not change any of the three cardinal points in their foreign policy, namely, friendship of America, Alliance with Japan and the Agreement with France. It was desirable, however, to re-establish the position of Russia in the Councils of Europe. Any improvement in the Anglo-German relations must be conditional on fair and good Franco-German relations.

The Japanese Alliance, he said, was defensive and not intended to be used by any Party in England for a policy of expansion on our Indian frontier.

THE TSAR'S MANIFESTO.

"Japan Our Friends."

The Tsar's manifesto upon the conclusion of the war contains the following: "The Eastern portion of our realms will develop in peace and good neighbourliness with Japan, now become our friends."

NOTABLE ENGAGEMENT.

The engagement is announced of Major Adam, Lord Minto's Military Secretary, and Lilian, daughter of Lord Ashburton.

THE FUNERAL OF SIR H. IRVING.

An Impressive Ceremony.

Most impressive scenes took place at Sir H. Irving's funeral to-day.

THE S. S. TRENTHAM HALL.

The s. s. Trentham Hall has been floated and arrived at Almeria.

ADMIRAL TOGO'S ENTRY INTO TOKIO.

Warm Reception by the Mikado.

LONDON, OCT. 22.

Admiral Togo makes his public entry into Tokio to-day to report to the mikado the return of the fleet from the war.

LATER.

Later news states that Admiral Togo was met by the Ministers, Generals, Admirals and diplomatists and accompanied by Admirals Dewa, Kataoka and Kamimura and staffs drove through cheering crowds to the Palace where the Mikado all smiles received Admiral Togo's report and then warmly praised his services as also those of his officers and men.

THE CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

SEVERE CRITICISM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 21.

The Calcutta Trades Association in its letter to the Government of Bengal on the Calcutta Improvement Scheme criticises the financial proposals of the scheme with utmost freedom, especially the provision of saddling the Corporation with the ultimate responsibility of finding the money. The Association points out that it will be an unheard of thing to make the Municipality pay the piper, while a body entirely nominated by Government calls the tune. It denounces the proposed additional income-tax and special owners' rate and points out that the only effect of the latter will be an enhancement of rents which are already almost prohibitively high. It considers that the cost should mostly come out of the Improvements themselves, the pocket of Government and a tax on jute and shellac.

DISTRESS IN RAJPUTANA.

24,000 PEOPLE ON RELIEF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 21.

Rain of the past week has greatly relieved the situation in the Deccan, where drought was beginning to cause serious anxiety. But there has been no amelioration of the conditions in Central Rajputana and the western districts of the United Provinces where distress is growing. There are now twenty-four thousand people upon relief works in Rajputana, of whom fourteen thousand are in Merwara.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ROYAL TOUR.

Departure of the Renown from Genoa.

LONDON, OCT. 20.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have arrived at Genoa.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

The Renown with the Royal Party on board sailed from Genoa this morning.

LONDON, OCT 20.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, replying to a communication from the Lord Mayor conveying his good wishes for the visit to India, says he earnestly trusts the British Empire will derive some such lasting benefits as resulted from the memorable visit of the King thirty years ago.

THE HOUR OF LANDING.

SOME of the vernacular journals declaim bitterly against the hour selected for the landing of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales in Bombay on the 9th proximo, and adjure H. E. Lord Lamington to mend the mistake while there is time to do so. The "Kaiser-i-Hind" says:—The time for the landing has not been fixed with a due regard to all the surrounding circumstances of the occurrence. Even if His Royal Highness were to leave the steamer at 4-30 p.m., he would take some time in landing at the Apollo Bunder, where certain official formalities will necessarily have to be gone through. The presentations to His Royal Highness of the Chief dignitaries and all the Foreign Consuls will be another indispensable part of the programme. The introductions at the compartment reserved for the Corporation, the reading of the Corporation address, and the Prince's reply to it, followed by the presentation of flowers, will be a further indispensable part of the ceremonies. The result will be that it will nearly be dark, when their Royal Highnesses leave the Apollo Bunder. It will then be quite dark as the Prince passes through the native quarters of the city. Then think of the disappointment and dissatisfaction which is sure to be felt by the thousands and thousands of sight-seers, who will be waiting from an early hour in the afternoon in the eager expectation of catching a glimpse of their future King Emperor. The heavy cost at which platforms of rising seats have been erected in different divisions of the city for the school children of Bombay will be so much money thrown away. The masses of the people will naturally be anxious to have the earliest opportunity of looking at the benign countenances of Royalty; and the 9th November being a public holiday, the masses of sight-seers will be enormous every where. The November days in Bombay are short, ones, and lamps have to be lighted at a much earlier hour than at other seasons of the year. The November sun is known to be quite mild at 4 p.m., and no inconvenience will be felt by their Royal Highnesses, if they landed at that hour His Majesty the King-Emperor, when he arrived in Bombay in 1875, landed at the Government Dockyard at 4 p. m., and if that is fixed upon as the hour for the landing of their Royal Highnesses, all inconveniences will be obviated; the school children will feel happy at catching a sight of Royalty before it is dark; and the immense multitudes of the people will be satisfied with the spectacle. There is plenty of time yet; and the authorities can easily make the necessary change in the hour of landing.

ARRANGEMENT FOR THE CHILDREN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If as it is now arranged that their Royal Highnesses are so land at 5-30 p.m., what chance, may I ask, will the thousands of little ones who are to welcome the Royal Visitors in groups at Pydhownee, Grant Road and Chaupati have of seeing their future King-Emperor especially when they must be driven quite leisurely along the line of route from the Apollo Bunder? By the time the Royal Visitors reach Pydhownee or Grant Road, omitting Chaupati altogether it will be quite dark. It is to be hoped that the authorities will be so good as to arrange for the landing to take place earlier—day even about 4 p.m—otherwise the disappointment will be keenly felt by the thousands of little ones, who have been "specially" invited to welcome their Royal Highnesses. By 6 o clock it is quite dark. The stands to be used by the children should be, beforehand, thoroughly tested to prevent any catastrophe taking place.—Your, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

The following is the further list of subscriptions collected and promised in reference to the above fund in Bombay:—

Mr. D J Tata (2nd contribution) Rs. 4,500, Rai Bahadur Bhugwandas Bagla Rs. 1,001, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, and Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, each Rs. 500, Messrs Gulamhusen Allana and Rahimoobhoy Allana, Rs. 400 Mr Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, and the Hon Mr S W Edgerley, C I E, each Rs. 200, Mr. Framji Hormasji Bomanji Sethna, Messrs Bomanji Jeejeebhoy and Sons, Messrs Vussonjee Munjee and Morarjee Vussonjee Munjee, Messrs Sorabjee and Kawasjee Dadabhoy Dubash, Messrs A F Ferguson and Co., Mr. Pherozshaw Bomanjee Petit, Messrs Doogersey Gangjee and Co. Messrs H E B, and Dr. D Demonte each Rs. 100, Messrs Fazulbhoy M Chinoy and Co., Mr. Naranjee Abjee, Mr. R M Nissim, Mr. S Meyers Mr. D T Nariman, Mr. S A Nathan Mr Rustom K R Cama, Mr J H Dubaulay, ICS, and Mr. Lallubhoy Samaldas each Rs. 50, Mr. Mathradas Rowjee, Mr. D S Shellim, Mr. R J Mathaione, Mr. S Abraham, Mr A Ezra, Mr N M Marshall, Mr Ardeshir Shapurjee Nariclwala, Mr J David, Mr Balajee Pandurang Dr E P Underwood and Rao Bahadur Narayen Trimbuk Valdya, each Rs. 25, Mr Rutonsi Khimjee, Mr Chhotalal Kesbavlal, Mr J W Davison Mr B Wadham, Mr J W S Dracup, and Mr Shapurji N Chandabhoy each Rs. 20, Mr N G Wellinker and Mr Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Wadia each Rs. 15, Mr Dayashanker Devshanker, Mr Veerjee Madhavji, Mr Mungaldas Vithaldas, Mr Hiralal Nagurdas, Mr Khetsey Khattao, Mr Fulchand Premjee, Mr Motilal Hiralal, Mr Lakhmidas Mooljee, Mr Adam Haji Jookeria, Mr Lallubhoy Harjivandas, Mr Jeswabhai Vadilal, Mr Lallubhai Lilachand, Mr Kasturchand Veerchand, Mr Alias Hajee Umar, Mr Dalcharam Nanchand, Mr Ootumchand Khimchand, Mr Vithalrai Vallabhram, Mr Gulabdas Gorabhoy, Mr Nathmal Ramprasad, Mr Sorabjee Framjee Banker, Mr H V Ballantine, Mr V Sequeir, Mr A E Boyd, Mr N J Treasuryvala, Mr M D Dadysetti, Mr E Y Turkey, Dr Bhagwant Sakharam Patkar and Mr D P Mody, each Rs. 10, Sums below Rs. 10, Rs. 40. Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 4,08,424-0-3. Total Rs. 4,17,821-0-6.

NATIVES PRINCES.

His Highness the Rana of Porbunder will arrive at Grant Road Station at 7-15 a.m. (Standard time) on 26th October. The Officer Commanding 113th Infantry will furnish a guard of honour—strength 1 native officer and 50 men—to be at the Station at 6 25 a.m. (local time). The Commanding Royal Garrison Artillery will arrange for a salute of 11 guns to be fired from Colaba North Battery at 6-36 a.m. (local time).

His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Gondal will arrive at Grant Road Station at 7-15 a.m. on the 26th October 1905. The Officer Commanding 113th Infantry will furnish a guard of honour—strength 1 native officer and 50 men—to be at the Station at 6-25 a.m. (local time). The Commanding Royal Garrison Artillery will arrange for a salute of 11 guns to be fired from Colaba North Battery at 6-36 a.m. (local time).

His Highness the Raja of Rajpipla will arrive at Grant Road Station at 7-15 a.m. (Standard time) on 26th October. The Officer Commanding 113th Infantry will furnish a guard of honour—strength 1 native officer and 50 men—to be at the Station at 6-25 a.m. (local time). The Commanding Royal Garrison Artillery will arrange for salute of 11 guns to be fired from Colaba North Battery at 6-36 a.m. (local time).

POONA HOCKEY AND FOOTBALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA OCT. 22.

In the Aga Khan Hockey tournament, the game between the Poona Gymkhana and the Royal Scots to-day resulted in a win by the latter by one goal to nil.

In the Harris Football tournament, the tie between the 93rd Highlanders and the Royal Scots was played on the Ghorpuri ground and resulted in a win by the former by 3 goals to nil.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 19.

Another Simla season is at an end. The cart road is dotted with tongas carrying departing visitors back to the plains. The local railway is at its busiest. The move of the Government offices has begun. The Punjab Secretariat closed here yesterday. Heads of departments are starting off upon their autumn tours. The Government of India is making preparations for its return to Calcutta.

Lord and Lady Curzon leave us on Monday morning at eleven, and the station gathers at Viceregal Lodge at half past ten, in full uniform, to bid their Excellencies good bye.

The Viceroy delivered, last Tuesday, what seems likely to be his final farewell speech at Simla though by no means the last he will make in India. It was in reply to a temperately worded address from the Municipal Committee which was read by Major Douglas, Deputy Commissioner, before a considerable audience in the Town Hall. The gathering were disappointed in their expectations of hearing some announcement about the long-talked of imperialization of the stations. They were treated instead, to a speech in Lord Curzon's happiest vein, full of appreciation of Simla and of pleasant talk about the place. Lord Curzon is a firm believer in the importance of the future which awaits the station as the summer head-quarters of the Government of India. He sees the town expanding over the surrounding ridges, with efficient means of intercommunication, enlarged roads and improved sanitary arrangements. He was able to claim to have done something appreciable for the place, himself, in furnishing it with well-built Civil Secretariat offices and in helping the Municipality to take up land for extensions.

Very much still remains to be done. Roads are still wanted upon all sides. The slopes of Taradevi, which have railway communication with the heart of the station along their entire length, should be utilised for quarters for subordinates. The sites thereby rendered available in the centre of the town should be taken up for houses for officials. The water supply and sewer system require to be extended and improved. The Government of India have a duty towards the station which they have made their principal head-quarters, a duty which is not fulfilled either by the mere grant of a grudging largess to the local Municipality, or by talk about improvements which do not materialise. It is idle for officials to complain of lack of interest in local affairs, on the part of rate-payers in other municipal centres in India, while they set so bad an example themselves. In Simla budding Chief Commissioners and potential Lieutenant-Governors have an excellent opportunity of showing a little of the personal local enthusiasm which they will have, hereafter, to instil into the inhabitants of other provinces. Simla would be all the better managed for more attention and the example would be a healthy one everywhere. As it is, realisation of the fact that a capital cannot be run as if it were a mere local centre is slow and imperfect, but the administration of the place is remarkably efficient, considering the difficulties under which it is run.

More interesting to the inhabitants of Simla than the local affairs of the station, are the official events of which the place is the centre. The bringing into effect of the partition of Bengal has been the principal topic this week. Official sympathy, upon the whole, is of course with Lord Curzon in this matter. The voluminous papers issued here upon this subject, during the past few days, do not contain very much that had not previously appeared. Their most important feature is perhaps the particulars that they give of the arrangements for providing the new province with a Legislative Council. I understand that steps will be taken to secure the representation upon this body of the tea and jute industries and also of the shipping interest. It is realised here that Chittagong has an even greater future before it than Dacca or Shillong, in connection with the new province. This port is bound to develop rapidly, as one of the results of bringing the principal jute and tea producing areas of Bengal into the province of which it is the gate. Its merchants are to be given a voice in the local Legislative. The Assam Tea Association can also claim one of the six seats which are to be conferred upon non-officials. The jute industry will no doubt absorb a third seat, so Mr. Fuller will have, from the beginning, three business men to advise him on his measures. The Swadeshi movement has not penetrated to the Punjab, but its ramifications are being watched here with interest almost as great as if that had been the case. It would be impossible for a Government which has always asserted the desire to encourage local industries, to quarrel very seriously with a public movement which professes to have this end in view. It is realised, however, that meritorious as the idea underlying the agitation may be, very inconvenient consequences may result from the methods pursued. In any case the authorities in Bengal can count upon strong Simla support in suppressing disturbance.

It is appropriate, in closing this letter, to refer to the changes in the Government of India which are now taking place. Next season will see a new Viceroy in Simla. The Home Department is losing by retirement a Home Member who is universally popular in Sir Arundel Arundel. In the Foreign Department a change is taking place with the return from leave of Sir Louis Dane who is expected next week to relieve Mr. Fraser as Foreign Secretary. Sir Charles Tupper reverts from Home Member to his appointment in the Punjab Government, Sir Denzil Ibbetson relieving him this month on the return of Sir Charles Rivaz to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the province. General Sir Edmond Elles, Military Member of Council, leaves India on retirement next month. The delay which has taken place in the appointment of the much criticised Supply Member to succeed him, would seem to indicate a possibility of the dropping of this feature of the military scheme. An announcement upon the subject cannot now be much longer postponed.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL.

GREAT REJOICING OF MAHOMEDANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, OCT. 20.

An immense mass meeting of Mahomedans took place here on the Maidan this afternoon, presided over by the Nawab Ducka. The meeting was excellently ordered and numbered at least 20,000. It met to offer up prayers for the welfare of the new Province.

The spectacle was most imposing. Mahomedan priests were placed at intervals among the people so that the prayers were heard by each individual member. Thanks were offered up for the blessings conferred on the Mahomedan community by Lord Curzon by the partition. The meeting lasted an hour, after which the crowd dispersed in a very orderly manner.

THE BENGAL BOYCOTT.

GOVERNMENT'S THREAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 22.

A circular is being circulated through the District Magistrates to the heads of schools and colleges in the Mofussil. It calls upon these authorities to suppress the action of students in connection with the Swadeshi movement on pain of disaffiliation from the University and the withdrawal of grants, and further of the enrolment of teachers and managers as special constables. "We should really like to know" remarks the "Statesman" in an editorial, "the name of the imbecile official at whose instance the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned this order. The Government, there can be no doubt, has been misled by some person, who is either grossly ignorant of the situation or else has allowed himself to be frightened by the fantastic scares of the last few weeks."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Revenue.

BAKU AND THE OIL TRADE.

SOMETHING TEMPTING.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

FOR the quarter just ended the total amount paid into the Exchequer was £38,692,407, an increase of £964,767 as compared with the corresponding period of the last year. In the first quarter there was a decline in the revenue of £938,910, so that on the half-year there is a net gain of £25,857, which may be regarded as much more satisfactory than at one time seemed probable. Customs, which showed a falling off of £1,297,000 in the first three months, gained £221,000 in the second quarter, leaving a net decline of £1,076,000, but that is fully accounted for by the reduction in the tea duty. Excise is £320,000 to the bad, but the rate of reduction is slackening. Estate duties are £350,000 better, but only £6,000 of this was added in the second quarter. Income-tax lost £453,000 in the first three months, but has since recovered £193,000, the net decline being now £260,000. Post Office and telegraph services show a gain of £439,000, and there is an increase of nearly £70,000 from Suez Canal shares and sundry loans. Taken as a whole the figures encourage the hope that the Budget estimates will be fully realised, although it is too early yet to speak with absolute confidence.

At the meeting of Rhodesia (Limited) the Chairman stated that the primary reason for registering the reconstructed company in Rhodesia instead of in London was to effect a saving of £1,500 in registration fees, and he enlarged on the fact that the money thus saved would be far more usefully employed in the development of one of their assets. This looks extremely plausible at first sight, and the dumfoundered shareholders swallowed the bait with apparent avidity and relish. But a moment's consideration might have led them to take a very different view of the matter. The amount of money involved in the concern was considerably over half a million, and it might surely have struck some of the shareholders that £1,500 was not a very high price to pay for such protection as the laws of this country afford, where the interests at stake are so considerable. It represents just 1-4 per cent. of the nominal value of the assets, and it is surely worth that to retain some semblance of control over the management. The shareholders apparently did not think so, and it is significant of the respect in which our Companies Act are held But the Committee at present considering the amendment of these Acts will, we hope, take note of such cases. There seems to be no good reason why every company rising money or transacting business in this country should not be compelled to conform in every respect with the regulations applying to those registered here.

Reference was made at the meeting of the European Petroleum Company to the riots at Baku, and the hope was expressed that the Russian oil industry would soon recover its position. Recent news, however, indicates that the disturbances are likely to be far reaching, for, according to the official "Commercial and Industrial Gazette" of St. Petersburg, the Ministry of Finance is seriously considering the question of temporarily prohibiting the export of Kerosine. That intimation, coming on the heels of orders for large quantities of coal from this country, shows pretty plainly that oil fuel, so much in vogue in Russia, is already running low. A recent telegram to the effect that the naphtha producers are resolved to delay restarting work until a guarantee of protection can be secured from the Government, also reveals a continued state of terrorism at Baku. It is thought in many quarters that with the wreckage of plant and machinery a year at least must elapse before the Russian oil industry can be restored to its former condition of activity. That being the case, there is likelihood of a shortage of petroleum in Europe before the present oil season concludes. Prices will be raised all round, and when the oil contracts are renewed next spring the Scotch companies, with others will doubtless benefit by the scarcity. In the meantime the American producers will control the European markets and with the approach of winter the effects of the Baku riots are likely to be felt more or less in all directions.

Not for many years has the weekly return of the Bank of England exhibited such a weak position. The actual reserve of less than twenty-one millions is the lowest since 1900 for this period of the year, and we have to go much farther back to find so small a ratio to liabilities as 38 1/2 per cent. The latter figure compares with 53 1/4 per cent. a year ago, and the total reserve is 6 3/4 millions less. This state of affairs has naturally given Lombard-street furiously to think, and the reluctance of outside rates to follow the official standard has suddenly vanished. It must be admitted that the position is far from comfortable, for, apart from the regular autumn demands for gold which have yet to be met, there is the probability of withdrawals for the Continent and America. Unless, therefore, the Bank can obtain supplies to make good the deficiency, present and prospective, at 5 per cent. rate must be enforced before very long. The fact that the market has at last been screwed up to something approaching the official figure may incline the foreign exchanges in our favour, and if this happens the higher rate may be postponed till nearer the end of the year. But it begins to look as though credit in all the principal markets had been stretched to the utmost, and if once a scramble for gold begins there is no saying what the ultimate effects may be.

In a Consular Report just published, on the trade and industry of Germany for the first half of the present year, there is evidence of a general improvement, although the recent miner's strike in the Rhenish-Westphalian district proved very disastrous for the time being. It is estimated that the damage cost the country two millions sterling, half of which is accounted for by wages lost to the strikers. The receipts of the German railways for the early months of the year reflected the effects of disturbance, and while the general imports were much larger during the half year the exports showed a marked reduction during that period. In the former case the increase of almost three million tons included 1,700,000 tons of coal, and the reduction of the exports of coal by 370,000 tons caused a decided shrinkage in the grass total. Apart from the mining trouble the general condition of German trade was satisfactory for the period under review. There has been a broadening of business, and the home demand continued brisk. Harvest prospects, on the whole, were satisfactory, and owing to the easy monetary conditions which prevailed until June last the issues of new stocks and shares far exceeded those of the corresponding periods of the last three years. Conditions, however, have altered during the present half year. Money is now dearer, and news is to hand this morning of further trouble in connection with the Berlin strike. The Association of Metal Manufacturers announces a lock-out, which will raise the number of men idle to 65,000, and it is believed that the hardware manufacturers contemplate a similar step. These industrial upheavals are calculated to check the progress of any country.

A London and Liverpool firm is offering for sale as a going concern a large undertaking, and much curiosity exists as to its whereabouts. The property is described as "valuable river passenger services and goods traffic on a well-known and busy waterway." It consists of a number of steamers, tugs, launches, etc., fully equipped for the trade in which they are employed, in addition to freehold and leasehold property, wharves, quays, piers, repairing shops, engineering shops, stores, offices, etc. The identity of the undertaking is being kept a secret, and information is only given to bona-fide inquirers. It must, however, be a big concern. The question is being asked, is it at home or abroad?

Letters received by this week's Australian mail indicate that on the whole the pastoral prospects continue to be very bright, although there are considerable areas in Queensland and South Australia

where much more rain is needed. In South Australia there had been what "the oldest inhabitant" has rarely seen in that State, namely a heavy fall of snow extending several hundreds of miles inland. Shearing was in full swing in the far north, but owing to the unusual dryness of the spring month the clip from the stations situation beyond Mount Remarkable was not expected to be as good as last year. Notwithstanding this opinion, cable reports say that all the wool from these northern properties has sold at the opening sale in Adelaide at an advance on last season's rates. South Australian correspondents complain not only of a scarcity of rain but also of the abundance of rabbits. One of them writes :—"Last April some of my neighbours, being short of feed, sent some of their sheep about 100 miles to the east. When the sheep reached their destination there was an abundance of grass everywhere and they did very well for a few weeks. Now it is a different story. They are all on the way back and one lot of 3,000 is reduced in numbers to 2,500. The rabbits have appeared in millions. They have come over the New South Wales border, and there is not a vestige of feed left and very little bush, and to add to the trouble there is a brown caterpillar moving over the face of the land and taking all that the rabbit cannot reach. The same grub is taking all before it a few miles south-west of Port Augaust.

The report on the agricultural and pastoral statistics for 1904 by the Queensland Government statistician shows a substantial recovery in the number of live stock, sheep having increased by 2,451,426, cattle by 240,623, pigs by 67,588, and horses by 11,181. But the totals at the end of 1904 (with the exception of pigs) are greatly below those of nine years ago. The butter industry is making rapid progress in this State, the total quantity made in Queensland in 1904 having been 17,538,473 pounds, against 7,718,325 pounds in 1903, whilst exports (partly to other Australian States) increased from 1,223,414 pounds to about 9,400,000. The value of these butter exports 1904 amounted to £345,171, which it is expected will be largely exceeded during 1905. During the last series of auctions of colonial wool London there were many proofs of the improvement in the pastoral industry of Queensland. Many large sheep properties such as Kyuna, Peak Downs, and Milo sold from 2,000 bales to 4,000 bales each, and most likely have more to follow in the November series. All these runs suffered terrible losses of sheep during the late drought. One of them went into the drought with nearly 500,000 sheep and came out of it with less than 100,000. Not only were the clips greatly reduced in quantity, but also in quality. The quantity is once more very large, and the quality has so much improved that the prices realised for both greasy and scoured were 3d. to 4d. a pound higher than they were during the drought. Some of the scoured was in such excellent condition and had been so carefully classed that it sold up to 27d. per pound.

THE NEW BOMBAY DOCKS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

H. R. H. will then be requested to proceed to the side of the trench which has been sunk on the line of the west wall of the dock, and be asked to lower the first stone of the wall. To do this H. R. H. will have to descend a few steps to reach the platform, where a winch connecting with a tripod will be located. From this tripod will hang the stone to be lowered forming the foundation of the wall to be built. On the winch being put into motion the stone will drop into position.

Two semi-circular tiers of planked rows, on either side of the dais are being got ready, and on these tiers chairs will be arranged. About 2,500 people can be conveniently accommodated here. Admission to view the ceremony will be by tickets, of which there are to be two sets, one pink and the other green. The only difference between the two sets of tickets, is that one colour admits to the left half of the enclosure and the other to the right—the different coloured tickets being only instituted for the convenience of those who will be present at the ceremony. Opposite the dais to be occupied by their Royal Highnesses, arrangements will be made for the accommodation of notabilities and a few high officials.

On the ceremony being concluded their Royal Highnesses will proceed to the Yacht Club.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 10th October :—

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 29th August, granting 21 days' extension of time for submission of the tenders invited for the construction of the proposed new Pier for Tank Oil Steamers at Sewree.

Read letter from Mr. W. Kidd of Messrs. Lowther and Co., dated 6th October saying that he has been advised that the necessary documents for the completion of their tender for the work above referred to are coming forward by the s. s. "Persia" and that the doubt about the time of her arrival raises a question as to their being able to lodge the tender on the 10th October, the date fixed for its submission, and enquiring whether it can be arranged to receive their tender later if necessary.

Read telegram from the Octavius Steel Company, dated Calcutta, 9th October 1905, requesting information by wire as regards the date on which tenders for the new Pier will be opened.

Resolution.—In consequence of the delay in the arrival of the Mail Steamer the time for the receipt of tenders should be extended to 11 a. m. on Friday, 20th October. Any tenders received before should not be opened until the time now fixed.

Read letter from the Deputy Engineer, dated 4th October forwarding the following two tenders received for the supply of materials for the New Tramway for the Manganese Ore Trade, Prince's Dock :—Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co and Messrs. John Fleming and Co.

Observing that Messrs. John Fleming and Co. undertake to supply the materials quicker than Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co. and recommending that their tender including roller bearings should be accepted.

Submitted the comparative statement of estimated and tendered (Messrs. John Fleming & Co.'s) rates for Tramway materials.

Read further letter from the Deputy Engineer, dated 5th October, forwarding the following four tenders received for the supply of 75 iron tip buckets required for conveying Manganese Ore :—Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co., Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Messrs. Marshland Price & Co., and Messrs. Gahagan & Co. saying that it was originally intended to have the whole of the 100 buckets required made in the Trustees' Workshops, but as the boilermakers are now occupied in making the pontoons for carrying the oil pipes in connection with the New Dock Works, the Mechanical Superintendent thinks it better to get 75 of the buckets made outside and recommending that Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co.'s tender be accepted.

The following tenders are accepted :—Messrs. John Fleming and Co. for Tramway materials, including roller bearings for trucks, and Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co. for 75 iron tip buckets.

Submitted Trustees' Resolution, dated 12th September.

Read letter from the Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, M. W. S., dated 29th September, saying with reference to the recent correspondence with the General Officer Commanding regarding the establishment of a temporary saluting battery at Colaba that the expenses will amount to Rs. 550 and enquiring whether the Trustees will pay the amount.

Resolution.—The Trustees agree to pay the cost of the temporary arrangement estimated at Rs. 550.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 8th Oct 1905.	Total from 1st to 8th Oct 1905.	For week ending 9th Oct 1904.	Total from 1st April to 9th Oct 1904.
Vessels piloted into harbour.	25	615	24	578
Do. ,, out of ,, ...	22	611	20	586
Do. transported	18	439	18	488
Do. attended to	1	27	2	27
Do. warped	1	32	2	14

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle).

Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's" Fluid."

MOUNTED SPORTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MEETING.

LAST DAY.

The Bombay Gymkhana Athletic and Sporting Meeting of 1905 was brought to a happy termination, on Saturday when the third and last day's events of the Mounted Sports were gone through. The Meeting this year has undoubtedly been an immense success, both as regards the getting up of the various programmes and the liberal entries which occasioned a deal of additional enthusiam than would otherwise have been the case. The starting and judging all through has certainly been faultless, and the fact that the mantles of Honorary Secretaries had been placed on the Hon. A. Hill Trevor and Mr. J. Murdoch left it a foregone conclusion that every detail in the fixtures would be gone through as successfully as they had been. On Saturday afternoon the patronage in the enclosure was immense, the influential gathering present including Sir Archibald Hunter, General and Mrs. Richardson, Brigadier-General R. M. Greenfield, the Hon. Mr. L. P. Russell (the President of the Sports Committee), and several other ladies and gentlemen; while a very large concourse of spectators lined the ropes on the remaining three sides of the ground. The afternoon was pleasant and the excellent band of the Yorkshire Light Infantry made things very lively. As many as eight events were marked off for the afternoon, commencing with a Jumping Competition by sections over three jumps. Half a dozen teams trotted out, the largest number of points being secured by Major Fraser's team, Sergeant Hill's team of the Bombay Light Horse coming second in order of merit. Tent-Pegging by sections of four, which followed, brought out six teams again. Mr. A. H. Froom's team, which included Messrs. T. D. Moore, F. J. Rome, and J. F. Parkin, carried first honours. No second prize was awarded in this competition. The Chattie Race and Balaclava Melee both excited a deal of mirth among the spectators. The Pony Hurdle Race for ponies 14-2 and under that have never won a race of any description of the value of Rs. 50 or over attracted only five entrants. Mr. T. D. Moore's Akbar Khan (mounted by its owner) started well ahead of the other two and should have secured premier honours but for its racing outside the jumps. Mr. F. J. Rome's Mischief, however, won in an easy canter from Capt. W. C. Crosse's Lady Bay. As on the two previous occasions the ladies were again not forgotten. In the Lloyd Lindsay competition (ladies' nomination) the gentleman had to carry a cocoanut and ride over a given course to where ladies were standing, dismount, run and place cocoanut on post while syces held their mounts. The lady had to knock the cocoanut off the post with polo balls, after accomplishing which the gentlemen had to remount their ponies and ride back to the line from which they started. Captain Hopwood, nominated by Miss Turner, fulfilled the conditions in the shortest space of time, second and third in order of merit being Mr. M. E. Nigel-Jones (nominated by Mrs. Turner Laing), and Captain Lucas (nominated by Miss Russell). The "V. C." Race, which went to Lieut. E. V. Watson was contested in two heats. The evenings sports closed with a Consolation Scurry for a Cup, value Rs. 49, presented by the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, for all horses and ponies that had run but had not won in the scurries at the Meeting. Seven horses stripped, the win going to Lieut. Watson's Sally, mounted by Mr. T. D. Moore.

At the conclusion of the Sports the company adjourned to the Gymkhana Club where Mrs. Russell handed the prizes to the successful competitors, after which the usual cheers were given for Mrs. Russell, the Hon. Mr. Russell, and the Honorary Secretaries of the Meeting. Later on the members of the Gymkhana were "At Home" to their numerous friends and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

Details :—

Event No. 1—Jumping by Sections over 3 Jumps
Major Fraser, P. F. Fischer, W. E. Crum, and J. St. J. Graham 1
J. D. Johnston, A. E. Baird, Hill and Clare 2

(Six teams competed.)

Event No. 2.—Tent-Pegging by Sections of Four.
A. H. Froom, T. D. Moore, F. J. Rome and J. F. Parkin 1

(No second prize.)

Event No. 3.—Chattie Race.
Lt. E. V. Watson 1
W. E. Crum 2
T. D. Moore 3

Contested in two heats, five in each heat.

Event No. 4.—Balaclava Melee.
M. E. Nigel Jones and Lieut. A. D. Arbuthnot 1

Eight competed, four in each heat.

Event No. 5.—Pony Hurdle Race. For all Ponies 14-2 and under that have never won a race of any description of the declared value of Rs. 50 or over. Arabs and C.-B. Catchweights—10st. 7lbs and over. Walers and English Catchweights— 2st. 7lbs.

F. J. Rome's Mischief, Owner 1
Capt. W.C. Crosse's Lady Bay, Owner 2
T. S. Moore's Akbar Khan, Owner 0

Akbarkhan led the way, but failed to negotiate any of the jumps and the victory went to Mischief, with Lady Bay Second.

Event No. 6—Lloyd Lindsay Nomination. Horses or Ponies. Gentlemen each carrying a cocoanut were to ride agiven course to where Ladies were standing, dismount, run and place cocoanut on post while syce held pony. Lady to knock cocoanut off post with polo ball. As soon as Gentlemen's nominatrix had knocked off cocoanut, he was to mount and ride home. Shortest time to win.

Capt. Hopwood (nom. by Miss Turner 1
M. E. Nigel Jones (nom. by Mrs. Turner Laing 2
Capt. Lucas (nom. by Miss Russell 3

Event No. 7. V. C. Race Heats. To ride over, jump and rescue dummy from Zareba, returning over jump carrying dummy.

Lt. E. V. Watson 1
T. D. Moore 2
W. E. Crum 3

In two heats. The final heat was an exciting finish between Watson and Moore.

Event No. 8.—Consolation Scurry. A Cup value Rs. 49 presented by the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell for all Horses and Ponies that have run but have not won 5in the Scurries at the Meeting. Distance Handicap. Catchweights over 11st. 7lbs,

Lt. Watson's Sally. T. D. Moore 1
E Walker's Grand, Lt. Griffin 2
J. D. Johnson's Lothian, Owner 0
P. J. Beale's Ramanes, Owner 0
A. D. Shanks' Moldart 0
R. A. Spence's Sugarbag E. R Fischer ... 0
Miss Brodie's Alice, R. K. Frank 0

The field kept well together till near home when Sally shot out and won, with Grand a good second.

SAILANA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SAILANA, Oct. 20.

His Highness Sir Jasvantsingh Bahadur, K. C. I. E., accompanied by the heir-apparent, the secoond Prince Bharatsinghi Sahib, and the younger Princes with followers, left this for Ajmer on the 15th instant, the first two Princes will join the Mayo College after the Dassera vacation. His Highness the Raja Sahib will attend the Mayo College Working Committee meeting to be held on the 20th instant under the Presidency of the Honourable Mr. Colvin, the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana. His Highness is expected to return here about the 23rd.

Weather is fine and clear and in middle of the day is very warm though the nights are a little cold. There is no indication of local showers of of rain falling here these days. People from Ajmer-Merwar have coma here with their cattle in search of fodder and labour.

Illness in the town is rather on the increase of late. General complaints are fevers, rheumatism and digestive disturbances.

A Durbar was held here in the State Palace on the 13th instant after the Dassera holidays. state Officers and Jagirdars were present.

Nazars were offered to His Highnesses the Raja Sahib, and "and attar pan sopari" were distributed in the Durbar by the State.

Mr. Akhbar Zaman Bahadur of Banda, the Sub-Judge has been suffering from fever.

It is understood that his Highness the Raja Sahib K. C. I. E. will proceed to Indore, about the 1st proximo on the occasion of H. E. Lord Curzon's visit for laying the foundation stone of the New Daly College for Princes and Thakurs of Central India. Most of the Central India Chiefs with their Dewans are expected to assemble there. Lord Curzon is timed to arrive at Indore on the 2nd November.

VOLUNTEER CADET INSPECTIONS.

On Saturday morning General Stratfoad Collins, Inspector-General of Volunteers in India, inspected the Cadet Companies at the various schools in Bombay.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

General Collins first inspected the Cadet Company at this school. The Cathedral School Company comprises about 60 members under its Commanding Officer, Major Savage, V. D. The Inspecting Officer was accompanied by Captain Koebel, Brigade-Major; Lieut.-Col. E. Ferrers Nicholson, V. D., Commandant, B. V. Rifles and Captain and Adjutant G. D. Price.

The Company, was put through a strict examination on their arms, individual cadets being tested on the different parts and uses of the carbinee. The Company was then put through "Company drill" and Free Gymnastics by their own cadet non-commissioned officers.

After inspecting the armoury, General Collins addressed the cadets. He pointed out the advantages to be obtained from drill and gymnastic exercises in building up the body in youth which would be of very great advantage to them in the world's field of battle. He stated that the invaluable lesson received from indulgence in drill and gymnastic exercise was the ability to act in combination which, he pointed out, was a matter of great importance in warfare.

The Inspector-General expressed that boys who had learned the habits of command and obedience necessarily must make good citizens in the future. With the inspection he was very well satisfied and asked the Head Master that the cadets should be allowed a "whole", which accordingly was granted.

The General accompanied by Capt. Koebel, the Commandant and the Adjutant then proceeded to the Indo-British Institution.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The General then inspected the Cadet Company of this Institution, and addressed the cadets in a similar strain. He inspected the arms minutely and put questions about their use to the boys on the ground. The result was very fair.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

Here the cadets number about 97. They were drawn up in line, two deep, awaiting the General. The Company was put through a course of firing; they divided into sections and drilled by their own non-commissioned cadet officers. A series of Free Gymnastic exercises was gone through.

General Collins considered the inspection satisfactory, but remarked that the cadets did not put so much life into their volunteering as he had observed on the last occasion he inspected them. He advised them to do with a will whatever they undertook and humourously mentioned that when they desired to go in for mischief, they should go in for it properly with a will. The latter remark must have endeared the General to all the cadets present, not excluding the non-commissioned cadet officers. At the conclusion, the General shook hands with the Reverend Fathers present and the band struck up a march.

BYCULLA SCHOOL.

About 50 cadets, under the command of Major W.B. Chambers, were drawn up in the compound of the Byculla School. Arms were inspected and the Company was put through drill and other exercises.

At the close General Collins addressed the boys in a few vigorous words of advice and encouragement in the course of which he expessed a certain amount of satisfaction at what they had shown him that morning. They were not, he said, below the average he expected, but they must bear in mind that their present training should be taken with more seriousness. He was a great believer in physical exercise, as it made a boy strong and he had a better chance then of getting on in the world. He felt that most of the lads before him had the praiseworthy ambition of getting to the head of everything they undertook. As far as Volunteering was concerned, he wanted them to know the use of the rifle thoroughly, and here he gave a word of advice to the non-commissioned officers who, he said, should feel it an honour to be put in a responsible position and strive to fulfil the duties to the best of their power. He closed his address by exhorting them in the hours of study—to work hard, in the time of recreation, to play hard, and in volunteering—to carry out the same principle.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that the Metropolitan has returned from leave.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. A. Cunningham, of the Presidency College, Calcutta, is gazetted Meteorological Reporter to the Bengal Government vice Mr. Buchler upon leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. N. Burn, Accountant-General, has six months' leave, Mr. O'Donoghue to officiate.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Knox Homan from leave to be Deputy Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service, Mr. C. G. Hogg to officiate until his return.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major H. Walton, Indian Army, is permitted to retire.

RAILWAY BOARD.

The construction is sanctioned of a railway upon the metre gauge from Thamaing on the Prome section to Malagon on the Mandalay section of the Burma Railways.

THE LATE SIR HENRY IRVING.

MARATHA ACTORS MOURN HIS LOSS.

At the invitation of Mr. Madhav Rao Patankar one of the oldest actors and Directors of an Opera Company, an interesting gathering of actors and authors was held in the Bombay Theatre at Grant Road, on Saturday evening, to give expression to their sense of grief at the irreparable loss sustained by the theatrical world. Mr. Ramrao B. Kirtikar a well known Marathi dramatist, was called upon to give a brief sketch of the life of the renowned actor. The speaker related the life story of the deplored worthy particularly impressing upon the audience the great merits of the man who stood almost alone at the pinnacle of his profession and acquired the highest honor from his Sovereign, and the love of his people. The late Sir Henry Irving from a poor quilldriver in a book selling firm rose to be the leading actor of Europe and earned for himself a Knighthood and University honors. The speaker then dwelt upon the patience and untiring perseverance of the great actor, illustrating the subject with many interesting anecdotes from the life of the deceased. Mr. B. D. Rane, the Director of the Rajapur opera Company and one of the leading spirits of the recent conference of Maratha Actors, spoke in feeling terms of the fallen condition of the profession. He exhorted his listeners to seriously consider the necessity of raising its status which could be done by closely studying the lives of eminent actors of the Western World. Mr. Rane wound up by proposing that a cablegram expressing the great sorrow of the Maratha Actors be sent to Lady Henry Irving on behalf of the Maratha Actors' Association. Mr. Patankar in seconding the proposition touched upon some of the remarkable traits in the great actor's character whose ashes now rest in peace. The speaker referred to Sir Henry dying in harness, and drew attention to the parallel afforded by the sad termination of the careers of Toole and Moliere.

Mr. Sadashiv Maidev in a few words shewed his appreciation of the steps taken by his brethren, in thus coming forward to honor the memory of the great worthy. Mr. Talcherkar a Marathi author, was then entrusted with the work of drafting and despatching the message of condolence.

The Japanese administration notify that the military censorship at Nagasaki in force since 15th February, 1904, has been discontinued since 17th inst., and that restrictions on private telegrams from or to Japan, Formosa and Korea are entirely withdrawn.

BABY SCREAMED DAY AND NIGHT

From Pain of Terrible Itching Eczema —Unless Hands Were Tied Would Scratch Till Face Was Raw—Mother Could Get No Rest.

FACE NOW CLEAR. CURED BY CUTICURA

"For over two years my little baby girl suffered with a raw, itching, and painful eczema on her head and face, the pain causing her to scream day and night, and my wife could get no rest. We tried several doctors, but without success. Unless we kept her hands tied she would scratch until her face was like raw beef. One cake of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment completely cured her, healing her face without mark or blemish. —(signed) W. J. Morgan, Orchard Town, New Lambton, N. S. W., Australia."

AWFUL SUFFERING

Baby's Face Solid Sore—Would Scratch and Tear Away the Flesh—Cured by Cuticura.

"My baby's face was a mass of sores. The doctor called it eczema, but his treatment did no good, as the child was getting worse, the disease eating the flesh away from his nose, and spreading to his body. Neighbours said it was the worst case they had ever seen. His suffering was terrible, and he would scratch and tear away the flesh. We then used the Cuticura Remedies, one set curing him completely, and healing his face without scar or blemish.—Wm. Cridland, 35 Winchester St., Pentonville Rd., N. London, Eng."

SLEEP FOR BABIES

Rest for Mothers.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props.

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POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.

WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx," is a good useful Glass and measures only 4⅞ inches by 2¾ inches.

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A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

SURGERY CAN ONLY GIVE TEMPORARY RELIEF TO THE FOLLOWING DISEASES, :
THEY CAN BE RADICALLY CURED BY THE UNFAILING MEDICINES DESCRIBED BELOW :—

HYDROCELE in any form—acute or chronic—Hernia, Elephantasis, and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 85 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES—Fistula, Fissure of the Anus, and all inflamatory complaints of the rectum which cause much irritation, burning and pain are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY, the undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loin and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition, and feel very miserable, they can be easily cured, and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also rheumatism, gout, paralysis—acute or chronic—are cured by the application of oil and pills. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES Insipid and Mellites—and complaints akin thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless vegetable pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat or chest, sour, bitter or sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS—watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or flesh globules in the nose, causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smeling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS. Price as follows :—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantasis—Pills and Oil for 20 days. Rs. 10.
" Piles, Fistula—Ointment and Pills for 15 days. Rs. 4-8.
" Windy and Fatty Body—Oil for 15 days. Rs. 4-8.
" Impotency, Sterility, Monthly Disorders—Pills for 15 days. Rs. 5-8.
" Diabetes—Pills for 15 days. Rs. 5-8.
" Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia, etc.—Pills for 15 days Rs. 3-8.
" Nasal Diseases—Smelling Powder for 15 days Rs. 4-8.
" Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis—Pills and Oil for 15 days. Rs. 5-8.

Up-country orders are promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, of Benares,
Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus,
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Tardeo, Bombay.

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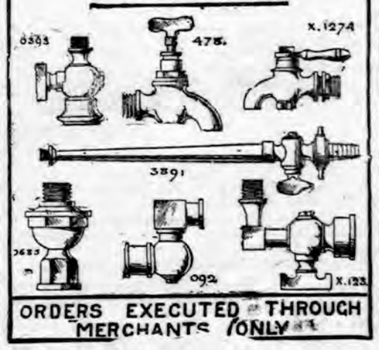

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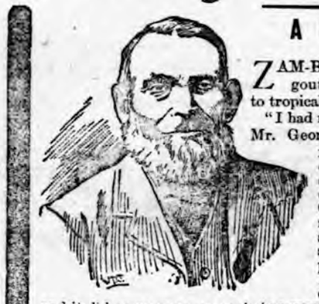
Gouty Eczema.

A GREAT ZAM-BUK CURE.



ZAM-BUK has proved a wonderful cure for gouty eczema, that painful disease peculiar to tropical climates during the rainy season.

"I had my first attack eight years ago," says Mr. George Thompson, of Wolseley Bridge, near Stafford, "when an eruption broke out on my hands and arms, which swelled and discharged a great deal. I became an in-patient at the Birmingham Queen's Hospital, where I had to lie on my back with my arms upon a rack for some time. The doctors told me I was suffering from gouty eczema. I improved under the treatment, but when I came out the doctor told me the disease might break out again any time, and it did come upon me again in a most horrible way. I was soon *one mass of sores from head to foot*, my eyes were all made up, and my hair came off my head.

"The doctor said it would kill me. The form the disease came in was in large lumps, a kind of swelling and discolouration; and then it discharged a lot of nasty sticky fluid. My wife used to wash me and dress me night and morning, and sponge me all over. I need not describe the agonies I went through. I had all kinds of remedies such as carbolic oil and olive oil, mixed; I was bathed with special soap; in fact, I tried a lot of ointments and medicine, which, however, only seemed to drive the disease in instead of killing it. I suffered constantly for twelve months, when instead of having these disagreeable eruptions and discharges, *my skin came off in scales from head to foot like the scales of a fish.* While I was suffering very badly, I read about Zam-Buk. I sent for a sample box, and afterwards got a full supply. The applications soon began to put the skin into a much healthier condition. The peeling or scaling by degrees got less, the sores were gradually healed up, and now, after persevering with Zam-Buk, I am entirely cured."

Zam-Buk drives disease out, and is invaluable for gouty eczema, running sores, festering sores, itch, ringworm, prickly heat, rashes, mosquito-bites, ulcers, chapped hands, diseased ankles, bad legs, piles, sore heads, sore throat and chest, chafing, cramp, stiff joints, sprains, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, poisoned wounds, festering sores, nerve pains, rheumatism, and colds. Of all chemists or medicine vendors, price Re. 1 per box; or post paid and packed free for Re 1 As. 2. Large size, containing nearly four times the small size, price Rs. 2 As. 4, or post paid and packed free for Rs. 2 As. 8. Address the Zam-Buk Co., 30, Strand Road, Calcutta.

Fill in this coupon and send it, together with a stamp to Zam-Buk Co., 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, for a free sample box.

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CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. H. M. S. HYACINTH.

A WHOLE day match was played on Saturday on the Gymkhana ground between teams representative of the Bombay Gymkhana and the Hyacinth. The wicket was very unlike what October wickets usually are, being soft and spongy from the rain which had fallen at intervals during the previous night. The Gymkhana eleven although far from being a strong one at any point of the game was nearly the best available just now, Kiddle and Ainsworth being the only prominent absentees. The Hyacinth missed the services of Captain Hon. H. L. Hood who sailed for England on Saturday, but otherwise the team was as strong as available talent can make it. The late arrival of Cheetham and Abercrombie somewhat affected the totals of their respective sides, the former going in on the fall of the sixth wicket and the latter on the fall of the fifth wicket unusually low down in the order for both batsmen. A start was made at 12-30 and in Cheetam's absence Aston acted as Captain and won the toss. The wicket at first looked as if it would play all right, and in taking first service of it the Gymkhana gained an advantage. Powell and Dawson commenced the innings being opposed to the bowling of Wilson and Abercrombie. A promising enough start was made, the total being carried to 34 before Dawson who had made 8 of this number returned a ball to Wilson. Aston partnered Powell and with the addition of 17 runs Powell who had made 26 was caught in the slips by Abercrombie, Wilson again being the bowler. His innings included no less than 6 fours and was a spirited display on a wicket that did not afford the batsmen much assistance. After Powell's dismissal, wickets fell rapidly and no one with the exception of Comber who knocked up 14 by hard hitting could make anything of the bowling of Wilson and Glasgow. The last three wickets fell with the total unaltered, the innings only realising 81, a very poor result even taking into consideration the difficulties of the wicket. Wilson and Glasgow came through the innings with good figures, the former capturing seven wickets for 38 runs and the latter three for 12 runs.

Wilson and Butt went in first for the Hyacinth and with only 10 up the former who had made all the runs left caught at the wicket off Cheetham, Abercrombie and Openshaw and later Greener, were the only other batsmen who got into double figures, the Hyacinth failing by only 3 runs to equal the total of their opponents. Cheetham and Powell who bowled unchanged took their wickets at a small cost and Priestley kept wicket splendidly not giving away a single bye and catching two batsmen and stumping one. Over an hour being left for play, each side had half an hour's batting, hard hitting being the order. The Gymkhana made 2 for one wicket (Powell's) who made 17, Cheetham being 31 not out. The Hyacinth lost six wickets for 55 (Abercrombie 27, Greener 13, and Openshaw 13), Cheetham who was in great form with the ball capturing five wickets. Priestley again kept wicket well allowing no byes and catching two men. The following are the scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr S N Powell, c Abercrombie, b Wilson	26
Mr G W Dawson, c and b, Wilson	8
Mr A H S Aston, c Wilkinson, b Wilson	9
Mr P R Cadell, b Glasgow	0
Mr E Priestley, c Greener, b Wilson	4
Capt J H MacDonald, b Glasgow	5
Mr E Comber, b Wilson	14
Mr H Cheetham, st Butt, b Wilson	2
Mr H E Harrington, c McKew, b Glasgow	4
Lieut S M Douglas, c Sub, b Wilson	0
Mr C T Scovell, not out	9
Extras	9
Total	81

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Abercrombie	6	22	2	..
Wilson	13	38	5	7
Glasgow	8	12	2	3

H. M. S. HYACINTH.

Lieut F O B Wilson, c Priestley, b Cheetham	10
Mid Butt, c MacDonald, b Cheetham	5
Mid Abercrombie, c Cadell, b Powell	15
Mid Openshaw, c Priestley, b Powell	14
Lieut Goulden, b Powell	2
Lieut Colley, st Priestley, b Cheetham	5
Rev McKew, b Cheetham	7
Mid Greener, run out	13
Mid Wilkinson, c Powell, b Cheetham	0
Mid Haine, c Cheetham, b Powell	4
Mid Glasgow, not out	2
Extras	1
Total	71

HOCKEY.

A HOCKEY match has been arranged for Wednesday the 25th instant on the Cooperage commencing at 5 sharp between the Hyacinth team and a team that is being got together by Mr. G. W. Dawson which will include most of the players who represented the Gymkhana last May in the Aga Khan Tournament.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	3
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	4	3	81
Same date last year	9	9	95

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	12
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	0	0	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	2
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	0
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	4
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total	1	1	59
Total plague deaths to date	304,689	925,180	
Same date last year	18	15	95

MR. O. T. BARROW, Accountant-General, on return from leave, will be placed on special duty to examine the Military Accounts Offices, the control of which the Financial Department have to take over presently, and to advise whether their procedure can be assimilated to those of the Civil Accounts Offices or be otherwise simplified, and Mr. Barrow's special duty is likely to employ him until April, when Mr. Cox will take leave pending retirement, and Mr. Barrow will, in the ordinary course, succeed him as Comptroller-General. Mr. Harrison will consequently remain undisturbed a Accountant-General, Bombay. Mr. Michael goe to Lahore shortly as Accountant-General, Mr Anderson, who has been acting there for some months, reverting to ordinary duty in the Bombay Presidency.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

(SUGAR-CANE.

THE following is the second general memorandum on the sugar-cane:—

The present memorandum and that published in August deal with the sugar-cane crop in five provinces, which between them contain 95 per cent of the total area under sugar-cane in British India (calculated on the average of the five years ending 1903-04), viz :—

	p. c.
United Provinces	45·1
Bengal	29·6
Punjab	13·6
North-West Frontier Province	1
Madras	2·5

No change has been made in the estimate of the area reported in the August forecast to be under sugar-cane in the United Provinces, Bengal, and the North-West Frontier Province. The estimates for these Provinces were in August 5 per cent. 1 per cent and 4 per cent respectively less than the areas finally estimated last year. The August estimate of the area under sugar-cane in the Punjab, 204,600 acres, a decrease of 37 per cent as compared with last year's figures has now been further reduced by 7,000 acres. The present report is the first received this year from Madras, and the estimate of the area under crop in raiyatwari villages is greater than last year's figures by some 7,000 acres.

For the present therefore the estimated area under sugar-cane in the five provinces remains at about 8 1-2 per cent (or 190,000 acres) less than the area finally estimated last year but the exact area under cane in the United Provinces, where nearly one-half of the total is produced, will not be known until December.

The following is a summary of the Provincial reports. The figures (in brackets, following the name of each province, indicate what percentage of the entire sugar-cane crop of British India is ordinarily grown in that province.

United Provinces (48 per cent).—In Oudh tracts, where rain in August and September was on the whole sufficient and beneficial to the cane crop, prospects are favourable and a normal outturn is expected. In the northern and western parts of the provinces, the Meerut and Agra Divisions and Rohilkhand, the deficiency of rain proved very injurious to the plant; prospects have deteriorated since the August forecast was issued, and the crop is now estimated at 50 to 65 per cent of the normal.

Punjab (13·6 per cent). The prolonged break in the monsoon was injurious to the crop, but prospects have improved with the copious rain in September. The present condition of the crop is reported to be average.

North-West Frontier Province (1 per cent) The prospects of the crop are generally good so far, and an average outturn is expected.

Madras (2·5 per cent) reports 51,400 acres under sugar-cane in Raiyatwari villages up to the end of August—an increase of 7,200 acres or 16 per cent as compared with the corresponding data of last year, and 5,700 acres or per cent above the average of the preceding five years. The increase is attributed to a favourable sowing season and a rise in the price of jaggery. The condition of the crop is reported to be from fair to good.

The following is the second forecast of the Sugar-cane Crop of the Punjab :—(fifteen districts are dealt with,)

The first estimate of 204,600 acres is now reduced to 197,500 acres. The actual area last year was 325,500 acres. The decrease in the present forecast has occurred mainly in the Delhi and Amritsar Districts.

The season has been fully described in the cotton forecast. The prolonged break in the monsoon was injurious to the crop, but prospects have improved with the copious rain received in the second week of September. Sugarcane is reported in good condition in the Pathankot Tahsil, and average elsewhere.

On an average of five years ending 1903-04 the area under sugarcane in the Punjab has represented some 13·6 per cent. of the total area under sugarcane in British India.

SESAMUM,

Second memorandum for Bombay.

(Estimates up to 1st October.)

The total area in the British Districts and Native States, under both the kharif and rabi crop so far as it has been sown and reported, is estimated at 7·5 lakhs acres or 14 per cent below last year's area and 16 per cent. in defect of the decennial average In the Presidency Proper sowings have been extended in the North Deccan Bijapur, Broach and parts of Baroda, Kathiawar and other Gujarat States under favourable early rain. But the increase has been insufficient to compensate for the shrinkage elsewhere caused by the deficiency of rain, In Sind a favourable inundation has induced large sowings except in the S. E. District where damage by insects for the past few years has reduced cultivation of this crop, The crop is fairly good in Gujarat, Sind Konkan and Khandesh, Elsewhere it is suffering through the scantiness of later rains,

Gujarat.—Area in British Districts 92,000 acres; 14 per cent below last year's area but 21 per cent, over the average. Native States have 74,000 acres, 19 per cent and 5 per cent, respectively below last year's area and the average. Most of the decrease will disappear when complete information has been received from Kathiawar. The deficiency of early rains and the devotion of a larger area to cotton, for which the season appeared more favourable curtailed the area in many places while there are small increases in parts of Broach Baroda and Kathiawar. The crop has so far progressed fairly well though deficiency of rain is being felt in places.

Deccan.—Area 157 000 acres, about equal to last year's area but 23 per cent in defect of the average. In Khandesh and Ahmednagar favourable early rains have induced larger sowings, The decrease in Nasik is only apparent and is due to the non-receipt of complete information. The crop is generally in good condition in Khandesh; elsewhere it is suffering from want of sufficient moisture, and the yield will probably be very unsatisfactory.

Karnatak —Area 21,000 acres 31 per cent. and 57 per cent, respectively below last year's area and the average. About 7,000 acres in Native States, The decrease is mainly in Belgaum and Dharwar and is due partly to non-receipt of complete information and partly to the deficiency of rain for sowing. The crop is suffering through scantiness of later rains and the prospects are far from satisfactory.

Konkan, Area 15,000 acres 15 per cent. below last year and the average, Native States have 4,000 acres, Early rains were deficient in the South. The condition of the crop is gengerally fair.

Sind. Area 82,000 acres in British Districts; 5 per cent. over last year's area but 33 per cent, under the average Khairpur State has 37,00 acres, In U S F District fear of damage by insects curtailed area elsewhere largest sowings were brought about under the stimulus of a good inundation. The crop is good in Hyderabad and fair elsewhere.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1903-04 the area under Sesamum in British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 48 per cent of the total area under the Sesamum crop in British India.

The following is the second forecast of the Sesamum (til) Crop of the Punjab. (Twenty-three districts are dealt with.)

Punjab. The area under sesamum is now placed at 1[illegible] acres as against 135,700 acres in the first forecast. Sialkot, Multan and Mianwali are the districts in which additional sowings have only disappointed while a number of revised estimates have been possible increases.

The prolonged break which extended from July 14th to September 15th only prevented further sowings, but was also the cause of considerable injury to the standing crop. The September rainfall has greatly improved the condition, and prospects are about average on irrigated and fair on unirrigated land. Damage by flood is reported in several tracts in the Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan Districts.

On an average of the five years ending 1903-04, the Punjab has represented some 5·3 per cent. of the total area under sesamum in British India.

COTTON BENNAL,

Report of the crop October 1905.

Explanatory.—Four forecasts of cotton are to be published by this Department at equal intervals of two months, viz.—before the 15th of each of the months of August, October, December and February. The August and October forecasts deal with estimates of the area sown and the general condition of crop.

Cotton is divided into two classes—Early and Late. The former variety is sown before the monsoon rains begin and harvested early in the cold weather. The later variety is sown partly before and partly after the rainy season and harvested in the hot weather

Character of the season.—The early cotton is principally grown in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the Sonthal Parganas, Angul and in the Chota Nagpur Division. Weather conditions were generally favourable for the growth of the plant. Some damage is, however, reported from the Sonthal Parganas and Manbhum owing to an excess of rainfall in August and September.

As regards the late cotton the weather appears to be less favourable. The monsoon was delayed in Bihar till about the middle of July and then followed, during the latter half of July and all through August to the middle of September, heavy and continuous rain causing floods and damage to the crops in some districts. Such damage is reported from, Saran (the most important of the late cotton-growing districts), Patna, Champaram, Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur.

Area sown.—The appendix summarises the district reports and shows also the five and ten years' averages of the arear under early and late cotton, Since the issue of the August forecast, there is no marked increase in the area sown under early cotton The total area for the whole Provinces now comes to 57,500 acres against 57,036 shown in the August forecast.

As for late cotton there is a marked progress in the sowings of the crop in Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Purnea, In Singhbhum, Shahabad and Outcack sowings began towards the end of August and later, while they have not yet begun in Bhagalpur, Anjul and Puri. The area sown up to now is 31,677 acres against 17,200 acres shown in August forecast.

INDIGO IN BENGAL:

Preliminary Forecast.

Introductory.—The most important indigogrowing districts in the Provinces are Champaran Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Saran in the Patna Division and Purnea, Monghyr and Bhagalpur in the Bhagalpur Division.

Character of the season.—Owing to an unusually proctrac cold weather, the sowings which usually begin in February in Bihar were later than usual. But the rainfall was generally favourable in April and May June, however, was an exceptionally dry month, the monsoon being practically delayed in Bihar till about the middle of July. The plants suffered severely in consequence of the drought, and mahal was also delayed. Then followed, during the latter half of July and all through August to the middle of September heavy and continuous rain, causing floods and the loss of a considerable quantity of plant. The season on the whole was therefore unfavourable.

Area sown.—Owing to the state of the market the area under indigo is contracting so rapidly that the normal area under this crop has well nigh ceased to have any meaning The area sown this year is reported to be 170 900 acres against 228,100 acres last year (1904, and 249,700 acres of the preceding year 1903). During this year under report the decrease in area has been most marked in Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and also in Purnea, Among the minor districts there was no sowing at all in Rangpur and Midnapur and practically none in Cuttack.

Outturn.—Among the important districts Muzafarpur only estimates an outturn of 25 per cent., Champaran 27, Saran 30, while Darbhanga shows 66 per cent, Purnea 63 Bhagalpur 69 and Monghyr 71.

The estimated outturn for Lower Bengal, including the minor Bihar Districts amounts to 64 per cent., and that for North Behar, including Monghyr, only 39 per cent. The average of the Province, according to the district officer's return, is 44 per cent, against 51 percent, of last year.

The total yield of North Behar (including Monghyr) may, according to the district returns, amount to 13 332 Factory maunds and that of Lower Bengal, including the minor Bihar districts, to 6 586 Factory maunds the total being 19 918 Factory maunds or say 20,000 Factory maunds (A Factory maund is about 75lbs.) The estimated outturn last year, according to official returns, was 33,040 Factory maunds, According to trade returns given by Messrs. Moran & Co., last year's total actual outturn was 35,500 Factory maunds.

Messrs Moran & Co.'s estimate of the crop for the present year is 3 000 Factory maunds from Lower Bengal and 15 000 Factory maunds from first cuttings in Bihar (i.e. Saran Purnea, Champaran and Monghyr). The prospects for khoondies are reported to be very unfavourable.

THE GROUND NUT CROP.

Second memorandum for Bombay

(Estimates up to 1st October.)

The area under groundnut in the British District of the Deccan and Belgaum of the Karnataik, where it is principally grown, is reported as 72 000 acres; 8 per cent. below last year's area and 36 per cent. below the decennial average. In the South Deccan which on an average carries about 75 per cent. of the crop, rain for sowing was scanty and only one-third of the average area has been sown. Part of the decrease however has been made up by extended cultivation in Nasik under favourable early rains. The crop is fair in the north but is suffering in the south through deficiency of water-supply in wells and scantiness of later rain. The outturn will probably be very unsatisfactory.

Native States have 15,000 acres under the crop of which 2,000 acres are in Kolhapur. The condition of the crop here does not differ from that in the neighbouring British Districts of the South Deccan.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1903-04 the area under groundnut in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 8 per cent of the total area under the crop in British India.

JAPANESE TRADE AND THE WAR.

MR. J. C. HALL, our Consul-General in Yokohama in a report on the trade of his district for the past year (Annual Series, No. 3,502), discusses the bearing of the war with Russia on the trade of Japan during the past year.

The foreign trade of the country as a whole increased from £ 60,603 000. in 1903 to £ 69,032.000 last year the import trade increasing from £31,713 000. to £ 37,136,000 and the export trade from £ 29,950,000 to £31,920 000. And it is to be borne in mind that 1903 was itself a record year in Japanese trade. Mr. Hall says that this expension in 1904 was in the main due to causes altogether independent of the war, First of all there was the good harvest of 1903, when the rice crop was 25 per cent. higher than that of the preceding year, and 15 per cent above the normal average while the silk crop was scarcely less abundant. Then, in the summer of last year a survey of the growing crop at the critical earing stage gave promise of an even better harvest than that of 1903, and, in fact, the autumn yielded a crop of 24 per cent. above the average. Then came good harvests in America, the best customer for Japanese silk and so there was a large export of this great staple. As already stated, there was an increased production of silk but the war prompted people to curtail homeconsumption in favour of the foreign export, and this movement was encouraged by the unprecedentedly large demands of the American market. As regards imports the chief staple now is raw cotton and the high price of this, as well as of sugar and kerosene, help to swell the value of imports. For months before the war broke out the uncertainty and apprehension paralysed trade to a great extent. These were dispelled by the two naval engagements which decided the command of the sea and trade at once started forward. The reality of war proved less injurious to trade than the previous dread of it. Once started the war naturally largely changed the normal course of business. It wrought havoc with the Japanese overseas and coasting carrying trade, Native shipping was occupied in transport and trade was transferred wholly to foreign bottoms, British shipping naturally obtaining the largest share. As to the coasting trade the proceedings of the Vladivostock squadron caused the suspension of all coasting trade for nearly a month. As to the trade in commodities 10 of the leading articles of import at Yokohama showed a decrease as compared with 1903, while only seven showed an increase and of these only one, kerosene, was unconnected with the war. Military requisites, such as blankets and tinplates for the commissariat, were the largest among the items of increase. These facts and figures, concludes the Consul-General, lend no support to the notion that commerce nowadays can be made to flourish by means of war.

THE Victoria Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta, has received Rs 3,000 as a parting gift from Lady Curzon, while the Woman's Friendly Society, St. Mary's Home, the Little Sisters of the Poor and the Widow's Home have each been benefited by a present of Rs 500. The Mayo Orphanage, Simla, has not been forgotten, a similar sum having been sent to it. Her Excellency's warm hearted interest in, and sympathy for, institutions of this kind will long be remembered.

THE STATE OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

Two communications, entirely independent of each other, says the "Pioneer" give point to the suspicion, as yet more widely held than expressed, that instead of the administration of the Army in India being on the advance it is actually falling away from previous standards. The public hears much it is true of big schemes, but what it sees is performances that would have been inconceivable in the day of Lord Roberts. Take, for instance, what our Delhi correspondent says about the start that has been made, or rather not made, with the expansion of that place into a Native Cavalry station. The regiment that is to be quartered there is already on the march, but the site for the lines has only just been selected, the lines have still to be commenced, and as apparently there is not a bungalow to be had for love or money in Delhi, the officers and men seem destined to spend the next summer in tents behind the Ridge, one of the hottest spots in the whole of India. To secure this result another set of lines, where the regiment might have perfectly well remained till those at Delhi were ready for it, is being abandoned. In another column a correspondent "Q. E. D.," who is in a position to know the facts, gives the story of the experiences of the 9th Gurkhas at Debra The corps were summoned down from their old station, Lansdowne, as if the case was a matter of the extremest urgency, to find when they turned out on the platform at Debra that they were practically abandoned to their own devices. Left to themselves they took up a position near the lines of the 2nd Gurkhas, and in the words of our correspondent "awaited orders." As the season advanced and the heat began to increase, the men began to build themselves huts. But meanwhile a public outcry had arisen among the resident of the place at the over crowding and spoiling of the station; and the complaints having come to the notice of Headquarters, the regiment was once more shifted at a moment's notice, this time at the end of May, to the plateau of Birpore, The subsequent epidemic of typhoid in our correspondent's opinion, is not to be ascribed to this change, for he believes that if the regiment had remained in its camp near the 2nd, the epidemic would have been worse than it was in both. His view is that the whole site of the Dun suffers from getting the drainage of Mussoorie and Landour. If this is so, turning men out at random on to any camping site without any previous provision is not the way to diminish the risks of the situation. The Gurkhas seem to be especially unfortunate in the attentions of Headquarters. We seem to remember the case of another regiment which was ordered from Assam to Quetta, was suddenly countermanded on its way, ordered to Lansdowne, turned out at the station at Kotwarra to break up its heavy baggage and get it carried parcel by parcel up the hill as best it could. An ordinary case of the habitual confusion of arrangements was when the Native Infantry Regiment at Allahabad was turned out of its quarters last cold weather by the arrival of the relieving corps and left to camp about the station until at last somebody hearing of its situation ordered it to Jubbulpore The time when the name of the Quartermaster-General in India was associated with all that is implied in the word "bundobast" will soon be a memory of the past. To start a regiment off first, to decide where it is to go next, and the question of how it is to be accommodated last of all, would appear to be more and more the accepted way of doing things. If all that was involved was annoyance, loss and discomfort to the corps concerned, such management would be sufficiently serious; but the ominous part of it is that bad staff work in time of peace is an infallible premonition of worse in time of war.

The following is the letter from "Q. E. D." which is of considerable interest :—The circumstances connected with the late outbreak of enteric fever at Dehra Dun are as follows : The 9th Gurkhas were hurriedly ordered down from Lansdowne to Dehra last winter, before any preparations had been made for their final disposition or ever a site had been decided on for their permanent location. When they arrived there they pitched their camp near the lines of the 2nd Gurkhas and sat down to await orders. On the 4th April Lord Kitchener came to Dehra. He stayed a few hours in the station and then went away again, but still no Orders were issued. Meanwhile the wea there had been rapidly warming up, and in order to provide themselves with temporary shelter the regiment began hutting themselves in, Towards the end of May a telegram was sent from Headquarters ordering the regiment to Birpore; on which they knocked down their huts, moved over to Birpore, and hutted themselves in there. No provision had been made for their water supply; but this had nothing directly to do with the subsequent epidemic, for they continued to obtain their water from the same source as that of the 2nd Gurkhas. Then came the rain and then the outbreak of enteric fever. One officer of the 9th died, two men were invalided, and there were some forty cases among the men—this, it must be remembered, being in the furlong season, when a large proportion of the men are away on leave. The 2nd Gurkhas, near whose lines the 9th had been encamped for several months, also had some seven cases, most of which proved fatal, The one consoling reflection is that, if the two regiments had remained quartered together, in the old cantonments the epidemic would have probably been far more widespread. These facts certainly seem to bear out your conclusion, that if the massing together of troops in large garrison be necessary for mobilisation purpose, it should be carried out, in a country like India, with the greatest care and circumspection. Take especially the case, perhaps, with Gurkhas. Like other natives they are exceptionally susceptible to enteric, and all past experience goes to prove that they invariably deteriorate in health and stamina when quartered in the plains. In the present case the epidemic must be attributed to other cases than the water-supply, and these are not hard to find. Practically speaking three-fourths of the sewage of Mussoorie and Landour is discharged into the Dun, and this is growing worse every year as Mussoorie increases in size. Enteric is more or less epedemic at Dehra, and the fact that such an outbreak should have occurred there in what is said to have been an otherwise exceptionally healthy year shows what we may except in the future if the scheme is carried out of turning it into a large cantonment. In addition to receiving the scourings of Mussoorie, Dehra is now in direct railway communication with Hurdwar, the post hole of India. This alone should have gone for to condemn its selection as a large military centre, apart from the fact that the dense jungles of the Dun Valley afford absolutely no open ground where troops can be trained and exercised. On the whole the authorities do not seem to have been very fortunate in their first venture in military concentration. Let us hope that if it is intended to move more Gurkha regiments down from the hills to be near the railways, the experiment may prove more successful than it has at Dehra.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING.

Bombay, October 23 1905.

There will be a Parade for all members on the Church Gate Sands to-morrow Tuesday the 24th instant at 7 a.m. Members residing in the Fort are particularly asked to attend to rehearse the Escort for T R H The Prince and Princess of Wales Dress—Drill Order Khaki.

By Order,
H. E. E. PROCTOR
Acting Adjutant B. L H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, October 23 1905.

DUTIES.

1 Orderly Sergeants for the week :—No 1 Coy—Sergt D A Pinder, next for duty Sergt G W Murray—No 2 Coy—Sergt T Brook, next for duty Sergt W Ewing.

DRILLS.

2 The following Drills will take place this week as under:—No 1 Coy—19th R M L drill at the Town Hall compound on Wednesday the 25th instant at 8-45 p.m.—No 2 Coy—10th R M L drill at Nesbit Lines Head-Quarters on Tuesday (to-morrow) and Thursday the 26th instant at 8 45 p.m.

The E E Coy will parade at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday (to-morrow) at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Technical Instruction.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. B. A.
Adjt. B. V. A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING

Bombay, October 23 1905.

1 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to Members on every week day between the hours of 5-30 a m and 7 p m. Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

2 Members are request to return their Khaki coats to head-quarters as soon as possible for alteration to new pattern.

3 There will be communicating drill for all N C Officers at Head-Quarters to day (Monday) the 23rd Instant at 6 p m.

4. There will be Comany drill for "F" Company at St Mary's College, Byculla, on Tuesday next the 24th Instant at 8-15 p m.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

5. There will be Comdany Drill for "A" "C" and "E" Companies at Sir Richard Temdlets Statue at 8 p m on Wednesday next, the 25th Instant.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

6 There will be Instruction Drill for Officers only at Head Quarters at 6 p m on Thursday next, the 26 th instant.

7 There will be Company Drill for "D" Company at the back of the Telegraph Quarters, at 5 p m on Wednesday next, the 25th instant.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. B.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR'S ENVOY ON THE BRITISH ARMY.

THE "Daily Mirror" says :—A private envoy of the Kaiser, who has been watching the mock defence of London conducted by General French, has prepared for the Kaiser's secret perusal, a remarkable document. It is a report of a quite confidential character and contains many statements which will come as a shock to the British public and, possibly, to the Army authorities. This is what the Kaiser will read :—He will be told in the first place that Sir John French's mock defence of London was mere "blodsinn," the remarkable word given above, and conveying the bitterest idea of contempt a German can express. Our generals, as the basic idea of the manœuvres held that a continental army of about 300,000 could be repelled, and that the capture of London could be averted. This, again, is "blodsinn," says Capt. von Lossberg of the most ridiculous kind. "In point of fact," says Capt. von Lossberg "I am of opinion that a German army of 300,000 men, or, indeed, any continental army of like dimensions, would be able to pitch camp in Trafalgar Square within three days after landing at Hull." It will be remembered that General Sir John French calculated that such an invading force could be held at bay for at least a fortnight, and that it could eventually be driven off.

Turning from the general scheme to the detail work of the higher officers, we find "blodsinn" everywhere. "The British Army, as I have seen it, has a great lack of higher officers possessed of the great qualities of leadership" says the captain. In the infantry, according to Captain von Lossberg, "blodsinn" is quite the rule. He was especially impressed with the lack of discipline and soldierly appearance in the infantry forces, and he even considers them inferior to the cavalry bridge, whose horses were unable to keep the field for even a practice week. The report reveals the fatal attenuation of the infantry cadres (i.e., complement of officers) and actual figures are given which make plain the weakness of the Army Corps, when actually in the field. It is refreshing to find even one department where "blodsinn" and stupidity are not the rule. Strange to say, in direct contradiction to the British military critics who so sharply attack the Royal Field Art, Capt. von Lossberg considers this the most efficient branch of the British Service. Perhaps this leaning is because the field guns are of German manufacture. Instead of calling them "obsolete" and "the worst guns in Europe," as our critics have done, the German authority says that with the addition of protection shields they would be more effective than any other gun manufactured.

Of course, Capt. von Lossberg admits that a German force of 300,000 men (requiring, as it would, 250 transport ships) would be impossible unless there was a bad attack of "blodsinn" in the British Navy as well as in the British Army. The thing could not be done unless Great Britain had lost her command of the sea. Still, he points out that Great Britain is not evidently quite sure of retaining the command of the sea.

Capt. von Lossberg then touched upon the fatal weakness of the infantry officers, and mentioned several flagrant cases of lack of discipline. Although these manœuvres were to be as like as possible to actual warfare, I did not see a single officer carrying a revolver or a sword, or any weapon more formidable than a walking-stick. This laziness on the part of the officers could not help hurting the discipline of the men, "the infantry was decidedly slouchy and unsoldierly in all its marches."

Capt. von Lossberg's military experience is such that his opinions will be thought of great importance in Berlin. Besides being at one time attached to the German General Staff he has served in two foreign armies. He was a colonel of artillery in the Boer Army, and was wounded at Spion Kop and Colenso. He is now carrying a British bullet in his body which he received in one of these engagements. Previous to the South African war this soldier of fortune was attached to the Staff of General Miles in the American Porto Rican campaign, and later he served on the Staff of the American Army in the Philippines.

Sir John French, who was in command of the manœuvres on which this startling criticism is made, said to the "Daily Mirror" :—"I cannot say that a German army once landed could not take London; no one can possibly tell as to that—but I do most emphatically deny that they could do so in three days, or even in a fortnight. As to my defence of London being 'imbecile,' the manœuvres were not in the least intended to show, as Capt. von Lossberg contends, that London could be defended against a force of 300,000 men. The manœuvres were simply designed to prove a particular and important point in strategy The idea of them came from me, and not from the War Office at all. This effectually disposes of the so-called significance which the gentleman lays on the fact that if we did not fear an invasion we should not have had these manœuvres. As regards Capt. von Lossberg's reflections on officers generally as regards slackness, etc., they are not worth the paper they are written on. I know Capt. von Lossberg very well by reputation. He was one of the German officers who served with the Boers in South Africa. Many of them were taken prisoners by me, and I know them and their kind. Many of them broke their parole and generally misbehaved. Some of those Germans broke every rule of war. Of course, this man came over on purpose to pick holes. But his statements are untrue and worthless. Of course, any statements from a properly-qualified German attache I should look on with the respect due to them."

THE MUSCAT ARBITRATION.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper, Muscat, No. 1, 1905 [Cd. 2736] has been issued by the Foreign Office, containing the "Award of the Arbitration Tribunal appointed to decide on the question of the grant of the French flag to Muscat dhows." This tribunal was constituted at the Hague as the result of agreements between the British and French Governments and it delivered its award on Aug. 8. Mr. Ronald Graham, the agent of Great Britain, describes the nature of the award in a despatch to Lord Lansdowne, dated The Hague, Aug. 8. The results of the award may be summarised as follows :—

France may renew the licenses to fly the French flag granted to owners of dhows before Jan. 2, 1892. But no licenses given since that date are valid unless the grantee was a bona-fide French protege before 1863. Moreover, under Article 2 of (b), the licenses in question cannot be transmitted or transferred to any other dhow, even if belonging to the same owner. Thus it would appear that if one of the licensed dhows were to be lost or disabled, the owner, in order to obtain a new license, must prove that he comes under the category of those who were bona-fide French proteges before 1863.

Under Article 1 of (b) dhows flying the French flag are declared to be inviolable in Muscat waters, and thus they are exempt from search. But under Article 3 of (b), the owners, masters, and crews of the dhows, or their families, are expressly declared not to enjoy any such inviolability, and the moment they set foot in Muscat territory they come under the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the Sultan. The tribunal has definitely laid down that the withdrawal of such persons from the Sultan's sovereignty and jurisdiction would be in contradiction with the Declaration of March 10, 1862.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 23rd Sept. 1905, on 504·38 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,06,000	1,25,000	4,000	2,45,000
Or per mile of Railway	210	248	8	486
For previous 3 week of half-year	12,00,283	17,88,655	34,785	31,33,722
Total for 4 weeks.	13,06,283	19,13,655	38,785	33,58,722
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,19,382	1,88,290	833	3,48,955
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	254	2	494
Total to corresponding date do.	3,13,	17,58,326	22,194	13,06,125

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 30th September 1905.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 29th July 1905— G I P Ry system.	37,500	3,53,761	11,264	6,02,515
I M R do	7 700	94,690	4,590	1,56,979
Total	45,100	4,48,451	15,854	7,59,494
Actuals for corresponding week ending 29th July 1904— G I P R system.	2,12,709	4,78,656	7,69	6,99,09
I M R do	51,619	1,79,047	798	1,81,464
Total	2,64,328	6,07,743	8,491	8,80,562
Increase or Decrease... { G I P R	+24 791	— 1,24,976	+ 3,51	— 95,583
	+ 6,081	— 28,348	— 3,792	— 24,484

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Benledi, 2568 tons, Captain J Potter, sailed on Saturday for London and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Breiz Izel, 3074 tons, Captain Cadec, sailed on Saturday for Madras and Calcutta with the same bottom cargo.

THE steam

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE phonocard is a means of transmitting the human voice by post. It is prepared in the same way as an ordinary phonographic record. A substance known as sonorine is spread on a sheet of cardboard and on this the record is made by speaking into the phonograph. The sounds are thus inscribed in a spiral beginning on the outside of the card, and finishing in the centre. Some seventy or eighty words can thus be inscribed on a postcard. The receiver of the card has merely to put it into a phonograph, and listen to the voice of the sender The idea that the human voice might thus be posted as a letter is ascribed to the late Jules Verne.

One of the practical uses of liquid air is the formation of a more perfect vacuum than is attainable by other means. The property possessed by charcoal of absorbing large quantities of gases is well-known, and Professor Dewar has shown that this absorptive power increases largely at a low temperature. If a piece of charcoal is placed in a closed vessel, and cooled with liquid air the vessel quickly becomes empty. The production of the vacuum is usually effected by first immersing the charcoal in liquid air and then placing it in the vessel. In this way a vacuum suitable for the production of the X-rays, &c., can be obtained in a few minutes. By previous methods it was a matter of hours, or even days.

Aluminium paper as a substitute for the more expensive tinfoil bids fair to be a commercial success. it is found to be of value in preserving food. The paper is a sort of artificial parchment made by treating ordinary paper with sulphuric acid. One side of this parchment is then covered with a solution of resin in alcohol, and powdered aluminium sprinkled over it. It is then subjected to powerful pressure.

Signor Magini, an Italian electrical engineer, is said to have invented an arrangement which obviates some pressing difficulties in modern telegraphic communication His system claims to insure perfect telegraphic communication even in the worst possible conditions in the electrical status of the leads The arrangement consists of a transmitter and a coherer, which can be fitted into any existing system. The former consists of a small Ruhmkorff coil, into the prima y circuit of which currents from the cells of a dry battery are sent. One of the terminal of its secondary circuit is placed in communication with the l ad, and the current is transformed into a vibratory, pulsating one. At the receiving s ation it reaches a coherer of a special construction and works a Morse r other apparatus. It is also claimed for this new coherer that it will be of great value in wireless telegraphy. Magini's system also admits of duplex telegraphing without the complicated means now employed, while mounted on the two extremes of the wire no alteration of existing plant is required. In submarine work it doubles the power of the cable, and enables two messages to be sent together. The currents produced by the new apparatus are also able to jump gaps or breaks in the leads. Communication has been maintained over lines where the conducting wires had been broken.

The announcement of the discovery of the microbe of cancer has been made more than once, and as often contradicted. Investigations recently carried out by the Royal Cancer Commission, however, seem to show that there is no cancer microbe to discover. The true cause of this disease has been found to be the peculiar growth of certain cells which have forsaken their proper function. Under certain conditions, that is to say, some of the ordinary somatic cells take to multiplying after the manner of the generative cells. It is the mass formed by these body cells growing in an abnormal manner which constitutes the cancer. But what it may be futher asked, causes these cells to grow in this abnormal way? The only answer possible as yet is that it is the result of some stimulus applied to the cells. It is to be hoped that the cause of cancer being thus far made clear some remedy will be found in due course. This it appears, is no longer at any rate to be sought in the discovery of a microbe, and the preparation of an antitoxin. In the report issued some months ago, by the Harvard Medical School Commission on cancer, a very pessimistic note was sounded. We are unable" they wrote to find the cause or the origin of the cancer, and we believe it will never be learned.

The recent extensive cliff falls at Southwold call attention to the yearly waste of land by the sea. Many hundreds of acres are thus carried away, and the prevention of such destruction is a problem for the scientific engineer. Southwoldoccupies a middle position on the coast of Suffolk, and is part of a district which has suffered much in time past from the inroads of the sea. It was this coast line which afforded Sir Charles Lyell so many illustrations for his Principles of Geology." The wash of the cliffs is frequently marked by outlying masses of rock in the sea, and the final removal of these monuments of denudation marks a further stage of the sea's destructive work. In front of the chalk cliffs of Beachy Head there once stood seven isolated masses of chalk known as The Seven Charleses, one by one they were removed by the sea, and to-day no trace of their remains.

Is then the land on the whole growing less? The question has not yet been definitely answered. For if the land is disappearing in one district it is growing in another. The flints washed out of the chalk of Beachy Head are rolled along in obedience to the prevailing south-west winds to form the growing point of Dungeness. The rivers of the Wash, again, are forming new lands between Lincoln and Norfolk. If there were no compensating movements of elevation of short time geologically speaking would see the whole of the land submerged beneath the waters. As the author of Rain and Rivers, Colonel Greenwood, expressed it, It is only fire that keeps our heads above water.

The fascinating subject of bird migration is again brought before us at this season of the departure of the swallow. And in connection with it some remarkable facts not yet as widely known as they deserve to be, may be mentioned. These were brought to light by the British Association Committee on bird migration as the result of information collected from the various lighthouses and lightships round our coasts. In the first place, it has been found that all our so-called resident species, with the exception of the game birds, are migratory. Every year such common species as larks, crows, &c., migrate across the North Sea to Eastern Europe or Asia. The young always seem to take the autumn journey and the old intermittently. Their places are taken by the same or other species from the Continent, and they return in the spring. Thus there is an exchange every spring and autumn between this country and Eastern Europe or Asia.

It has been further shown that young birds, as a rule migrate before the old ones, which makes migration the more remarkakable. In the case of the cuckoo there is an exception to this rule, for here the old birds migrate some weeks in advance of the young. And from the west coast of Ireland a migration as reckless and purposeless as that of the Norwegian lemming has been observed. At Rathlin O'Birne, West Donegal, immense flocks of starlings, thrushes, and fieldfares have been observed flying west. And this is not an isolated occurrence, for the westerly flight of land birds at stations off the west coast of Ireland has been noticed on other occasions.

The topic of the weekIs certainly the unparalleled spectacle of the International Tuberculosis Congress in Paris. At the present time of day it is no longer necessary to assume that educated readers are entirely without knowledge of the disease which urges one-sixth of huminity to the grave. One even meets people who are prepared to come out quite confidentially with its pentasyllabic name, the rhythm of which corresponds, according, to taste with that of pentasyllabic pronunciation. Also it is now understood that consumption and pthisis are more or less antiquated names for what should properly be called pulmonary tuberculosis. Most readers know, also, that the disease is beyond question infectious, and that its cause causans is a minute unicellular plant known as the bacillus tuberculosis Let us now make reference to disputed matters which demand elucidation. The tubercle bacilus—possibly—we should say varieties of the tubercle bacillus—infects not only man but also the lower mammals, the bird of the air, and even the fish of the sea. Plainly, the question of infection is thus complicated. To narrow it as far as possible, we may say that the question is simply thus; Can man be infected by bovine tuberculosis? Tubercle bacilli batten upon the ox, and infest the milk of the cow; and it would seem unquestionable that man is thus exposed to grave risks On this question there is acute opposition between the views of Robor Koch, the discoverer of the bacillus, and those held by practically every observer outside Germany. Doubtless the reader remembers Koch's sensational announcement, made in London, that bovine and human tuberculosis are essentially distinct and the bacilli intransmutable. Needless to say the truth of Koch's assertion would profoundly affect our presently (wretchedly imperfect) practice of preventive measures; it would render our anxiety about bovine tuberculosis absurd; in fact, there could be no objection to the inclusion of bovine tubercle bacilli in our milk—very likely they would be highly nutritious. But, on the other hand if Koch is wrong.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£110,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
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RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

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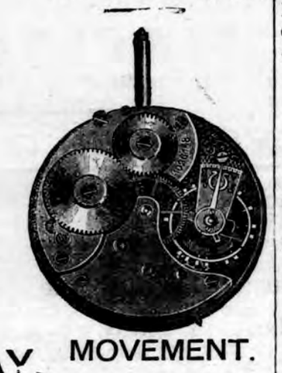

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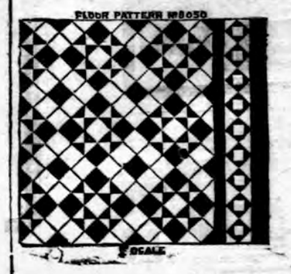

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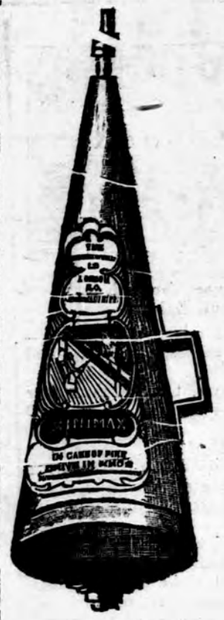

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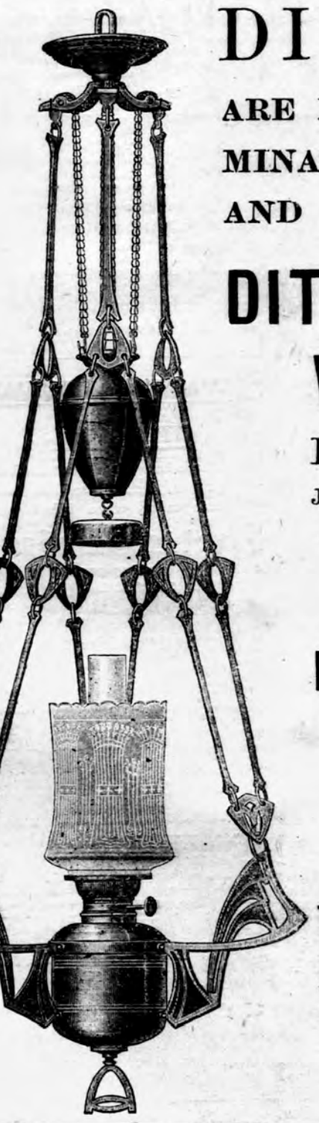

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